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ot fail to make the Post, No. 1 April 6. 19 WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 1

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WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 1

e Rev. Jno. Flavel,

AGRICULTURAL

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

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to announce to their friends and flected an engagement with the ord us, in conducting our paper, se to do, consistently with his dependent of the Agriculture of the Agriculture

Wednesday, on fine paper, reyal the page and index at the close of solution of more than 4(0) pages, at the close of the year.—Agenia, and collect and forward the payratis. Companies who will take them for 850, if peaf for withis are requested to set as agents. EVH ERECK & CO.

are requested to set at a CPH BRECK & CO. 4 52 North Market St. Boston. Feb. 23.

rich, Ct. on Monday, the 16th

ran more conveniently join irk, will please to be there on ill then proceed in company w of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh,

ale. DIXWELL LATEROP.

SCHOOL SOCIETY;

ken the Chambers over their old business, offer at Wholessie, Inspie Goods (of the best kind) is every article found in Dry th merchants from the county for themselves. They will be for cash, or above prime crash. CO, 191 Washington stret. a similar assortment is offer. 2 most present the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the control of the control of the most present the control of the control of the c

PROOF SAFES.

ODIORNE, 129 Milk street, ros Fire Proof Safes, for

ement made from Asbeston,

cement made from an any chef ore effectually than any chef seen exposed to fire in many been destroyed. In the great 16th Dec. 1835, one of them of Messers. Hubbard & Carsy, beston Safe in that fire. After of Messers. Yeatman, Woods & a. when the steambost Hab-terial Property.

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E LET.

ken the Chamb

AND FARMER,

NORTH MARKET

Public Characters.

No. 16 Vol. XXIII.

Sabbath Schools. For the Boston Recorder. PREDERICK A. PACKARD, Esq. Editor of Publi-

cations of A. S. S. Union .- NO. II. Dear Sir, -In a former communication, note of remonstrance was raised against recent proceedings of the American Sun-chool Union towards the New England ay School Union towards the New England utiliaries. Mothers should not be unnatural; ad parent societies should remember the ad-nomition, "Provoke not your children to wrath." We love the name America with a rath, yet less condensed affection, than that after which we cherish the name of New AGLAND. For the sake of both, we should ENGLAND. to be driven into the position of a

sorry to the category to the category to the category to the category the category to the category to the category the category to the category the category to the category to the category the category to t parties Sabbath School Society, either as an offi-er or a member; and was not instigated to de-end it by its friends. His motives are a love istice, a deep interest in the prosperity of tate Society, and a grateful sense of the fits derived from its exertions by the reli-s community he loves.

my present object to vindicate the so far as they have been either ex-or implicitly, assailed by the parent in-. This will be done by assigning rea-

as in favor of the course it has pursued. I. Local societies best know their own wants, hough they ought to receive with gratitude, it is to be hoped they do, the aid afforded by with a more extensive organization. t there will ever be some things which are ry desirable to them, for which they cannot ok to an institution which does not contem te their peculiar case. They can best pro-le for wants arising from the genius of the ec, or the exigences of the time. It is using to notice your frequent boasts of beetter informed respecting our wants, and means of supplying them, than we are dives. Nakedly as you compliment the overbial shrewdness of the good people of New England," you pay it a poor encomium when you profess to know more than they all, what they really need. Like one skilful in ou puff with the same breath the ich are published under your own books which are published under your own editorial supervision, and the honest souls who are to purchase them. "I know," is your principal argument. "I know the general wants of your schools, and I know the general sharacter of our publications." My worthy grandame, of blessed memory, had a true saying, "I— is a good straight letter." But without impeaching your superior judgment, allow is to understand our own interests. We are not reduced to the necessity of grains.

The operations of local societies excite epest interest on the spot. Warm in-is the life of all benevolent enterprises. Their operations are more thorough. It

smiths of Philistia to have our axes sharp-

s for them to do the deed, if ever it is Of this, the success of the Sabbath cause in Massachusetts is an evident A national society would be unwieldy d, if it were to go into the detail of providall local emergencies throughout the vast of its influence. To be efficient, they delegate as much of their business as poto such as are disposed to look well to indition of the district in which they re-whose activity the Parent Society is to ne and direct.

4. There are, also, special reasons which re-nive the Massachusetts Sabbath School Soy to act, not only as an auxiliary to the erican Sunday Scool Union, but also as a

ational institution.
denominations have their own socieannuational institution.

ther denominations have their own socie, and likewise a full representation in the
tional Union, at Philadelphia. Why do
not find fault with the depositories of the
thodists, Baptists and Episcopalians, as
il as with that of the Massachusetts Sabbath ol Society? Is it not because you know ould only laugh at you, if you ose intelligent and respectable deations are not ignorant as to what will st redound to the advantage of the Sabbath of Congregationalists and Presbyterians!
then should other denominations, which have their own depositories and publica-is, have a strict censorship over every syl-le of the books of the American Sunday

Congregationalists are not represented in What reason can be given why Congregation alists should be excluded, as they ever have

Why should our children grow up in ignorance of our pecular sentiments? Do you imagine that the sons of the Puritans care nothing that g about them? You are not so well acou claim to be, if you think we do not wish our offspring to learn the truth in respect to uch important subjects as baptism, e moral agency and church privileges. We are not willing to leave them so uninstructed, that when they are grown up and scattered abroad, y may easily be moved away from the faith

Denominational societies have one great adantage in the union and cordiality of their officers. The different officers of your society officers. The different officers of your society know that they are spies and checks on each other; and to watch with lynx-eyed jealousy, lest either of the other denominations should gain advantage over theirs. Hence, such is human nature, that they cannot but often imagine offences where none really exist; and each must move with habitual caution, for fear exciting suspicions that he is actuated by

etarian ai It must needs be a hard matter to write a book for your Publishing Committee. The au-thor must keep his eye on four different de-nominations, and cramp his mind, till much of his vigor and spirit is lost in the all-absorbing nativity to avoid every thing which might grate ver so slightly on the feelings of any one of tem. His highest endenvor will be to produce a little pretty book, which, if it do no lood, shall do no harm. This probably, is the food, shall do no harm.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1838.

want the whole gospel, neither more nor less than the Holy Spirit has given. There is something to be said in behalf of the libraries of the Subbath Schools of New Depend upon it, Sir, that they are not such

omnifarious collections as you would make the public believe. That unsuitable books may sometimes be found in them cannot be denied. utmost viligance will not always preventething of the kind. But will you pretent something of the kind. But will you pretend that our libraries are not, on a average, full as good and twice as large as those of schools which obtain their volumes exclusively from your depositories? and that they will never be worth any thing till we obtain our supplies from you alone? If you speak from knowledge, you would not venture to intimate, as from you alone? If you speak from knowledge, you would not venture to intinate, as you do in your third letter, that Robinson Crusoe, &c, are standard classies in our libraries; and that, "at least, one half of most Sabbath School libraries in the country, are made up of books, for the seutiments of which, not an individual in the school will hold himself responsible." What is this but to recuse those who are entrated with the business of selection. are entrusted with the business of selection, of

a most enormous deficiency in duty?

It is astonishing that you could allow yourself to say in your fourth letter, that "our schools resurt to the stock of booksellers, and even pedlars." As to pedlars, there was a pedlar who went through a part of Massachu-seits, to the great annoyance of not a few ministers and others, disposing of the books of the American Sunday School Union. It was said, American Sunday School Union. It was said, that he went out under the direction of one of your agents in New York. This brother of the craft is the only one thus employed, whose fame has reached my ears. So much for ped-

As to booksellers, you are aware that we have many religious b okstores in New England, where are published none but sound, evangelical works, adapted to the taste and evangement works, adapted to the taste and opinions of the several denominations to which they respectively pertain. But even their works cannot be obtained at the depository of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, unless they have been approved by a Committee

of the Board. Your depository will not be more accessible to our schools, than that of the State Society, where your publications are always to be found, so long as they can obtain a supply from you. Your depository fell far short of sustain-ing itself the last year. It was a heavy ex-pense to you. And after all, it is probable pense to you. And after all, it is probable that there are not many more of your books sold in New England, than were formerly sold by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. You complain loudly, that your books are not more freely circulated in the New England States. And whose fault is that? Hampden County, in Massachusetts, and excepting the rest of Massachusetts, all New England begids it was a very own completed. side, is your own open field. And who is to be blamed, if your books have not circulated

Has not Hampden County been unger ly kept from becoming auxiliary to the Massa-chusetts Sabbath School Society, by an oft re-peated representation, that they could obtain your books at a cheaper rate, by being con-nected directly with the Parent Society, at Philadelphia? This representation is not cor-rect, as the price of books, for several years past, has not been at all affected by that cirumstance. The incident carries an unfriendly bearing toward the State Society, whose aux-iliaries are tampered with and seduced away

Before your depository was established in Boston, great complaint was made that your publications were frequently called for at the Massachusetts Society's depository, and could not be had. This difficulty has not been obviated by your having a depository of your own. It is no uncommon thing for your books, even the "Union Questions," to be called for there in vain; the stock being incomplete or exhausted, or a fresh supply expected from

hiladelphia.

Would it not have been more in the spirit of Christian love, if you had proceeded on the plan of a reciprocal exchange of benefits? Why do you not make it as much a point to keep the publications of the auxiliaries in your de-Those intelligent and respectable deptions are not ignorant as to what will selected to the advantage of the Subbath below to the advantage of the Subbath cause among them; and no more are to inherit from the Pilgrims the name of the Congregationalists. Who far the greater part of the money reby the American Sunday School Union? Congregationalists and Postagorians. They know how to prepare as good merits. They know how to prepare as good the sunday suffer in comparison with yours in respect to their various merits. They know how to prepare as good the positions of the auxiliaries in your depositions of the auxiliaries in your depository, as to have yours distributed by them? Must you scorn every book which does not issue from your press? Many of the volumes of the auxiliaries in your depository, as to have yours distributed by them? merits. They know how to prepare as good books for Sabbath School purposes in New

England, as they do anywhere.

We could heartly thank you for offering to School Union, while they contribute so little to its support; and at the same time seem to oppose, with the other members of the American Union, the publication of books by the Massachuseits Salbuth School Society?

Congregationalists are not confirmed to the confirmed to the same time seem to oppose the confirmed to the confir conflict with a State Society. You ought to have co-operated with our local institution as with a faithful and efficient ally, and to have made it the channel of your communications with the friends of Sabbath Schools in this rewith the friends of Sabbath Schools in this re-composed of two Methodists, two Baptists, to Episcopalians and two Presbyterians, here; but it is no ill wish to desire, that you may effect as much good in other parts of common country, as has been wrought in this ortion of it, by the blessing of God on the exertions of the Massachusetts Sabbath Schoo Yours very respectfully, A. W. McClure. Society.

Religious.

For the Boston Recorder. FAMILY PRAYER.

Mr. Editor,—In the Recorder of 23d March, is an inquiry by "J. C." whether it would be proper, or be duty, for a son to erect a family altar in a family where the father, or both pa-

rents are impenitent.
You have given a short answer. Without attempting to add any thing by way of argument, allow me to relate a fact which came under my own observation.

under my own observation.

A young man, in my parish, became hopefully pious, when about twenty years of age.

Neither of his parents, nor any of his brothers
or sisters were then Christians. He stood alone in the family; was a diffident youth, of but moderate learning and talents. He felt troubled and anxious for his friends, who were It must needs be a hard matter to write a look for your Publishing Committee. The australiant of the property books "are not elevated enough." Your attempts to hide this fact betray it. In your aftenpts to hide this fact betray it. In your and fourth letter, out of the hundreds of your books, you name six, which you think contains every thing desirable to be inserted in works of that description. And in the next paragraph you exception. And in the next paragraph you exult in being able to add two more to the number. Will this satisfy the deeply indocument.

trinated Christians of New England? We | and call upon his name. Commentis unnecessary. Let every pious young ma

The state of

For the Boston Recorder. RELIGION IN THE VARIOUS RELATIONS OF LIFE .- NO. I.

" Render therefore to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom cus-tom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom hon-or." In this single verse the apostle provides or." In this single verse the apostle provides for all the obligations and responsibilities of men, legitimate and assumed; for all the rights men, legitimate and assumed; for all the rights of men, natural and constituted. For all the deference and respect due from one class of persons in society, to another. Here the person, the freputation, the interest, and the authority of every man is provided for and protected. None are so high as to be above the provisions of the passage above cited, and none are so low that their rights are disregarded. All the complication per forms of the passage above the provisions of the passage above cited, and none are so low that their rights are disregarded. All the complicated machinery of human soci ety is recognized in the gospel, and all would move without jar or friction, if all filled the re-lations of life according to the prescribed rules of the word of God. This is not only one of the heavenly excellencies of revealed religion, but a cardinal evidence of its divine origin. If there were not an evident adaptation in the doctrines and duties of the Bible to the circumstances and relations of man, as man, then there would be no response in the human breast to the claims of piety. As the matter now stands, the common sense of every man approves of what the law requires, and condemns what it prescribes. But for this it would be utterly vain to urge men to believe the doctrines or obey the precepts of the gospel.

This is the rock on which Paul planted himself, in defending the religion of his Divine Master against the charge of sedition, as brought by the enemies of the church, on the one hand; and the too common disposition of stances and relations of man, as man, then

ne hand; and the too common disposition of his brethren to use their liberty as an occasion of sin on the other. Whatever Jew or Gentile might see or suppose, in the life of a Christian which violated the various relations of society, or the rules of propriety, it was not from the doctrines they believed, or the rule of duty by which they professed to be governed. Nothing could have been more effectual in silencing the gain-sayer. Let this wise adaptation of the gospel, to every condition and relation of men be better understood, and the lovely character of piety will be known and read of all men, and the members of our churches will be living, walking epistles, taking with them a releeming spirit wherever they go and whatever place they fill, from the lowest servant to the onarch on the throne.

PRAYING MOTHERS.

Samuel, who became a Prophet and a Judge in Israel, was early brought to the Sanctuary, and dedicated to the special service of God, by Praying Mother.

Timothy, who was an eminent minister of the New Testament, and exceedingly dear to Paul, and who from a child had known the holy Scriptures; was blest with both a Praying Mother and Praying Grandmother.

John the Baplist, who was filled with the Holy

Ghost even from his very birth, and a greater than whom had never been born of woman, was the son of a *Praying Mother*.

The pious and excellent *Daddridge* had, long

before he could read, enduring impressions made upon his heart by n caus of some Scripture prints on the tiles in the chimney, which were pinted out and explained to him by a Praying

The Rev. John Newton, who, besides all the ther good he accomplished, was instrumental in the conversion of those eminently useful men, the Rev. Claudius Bachanan, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, was himself brought to Christ by means of truth, which had been taught him early life by a Praying Mother.
I recently read of a whole family of Children in

America, who were all in a remarkable manner brought under the influence of the Gospel and of the Holy Spirit. But these children had re-ceived the caresses, and been brought up under the care and instruction, of a Praying Mother. A few years ago, the Students of a Theologi-

cal Seminary felt interested in the inquiry, what proportion of their number had been favored with godly parents. And it was ascertained, that out of one hundred and twenty students, who were preparing for the sacred ministry, more than a hundred were the offspring of Praying Mothers.

And-to mention but one instance more-St. Augustine, that sublime genius, that illustrious father and great Luminary of the church, whose fame filled the whole Christian world in the subsequent confession, he was deaf to the voice of conscience, broke away from all moral retraints, and spent his youth amidst scenes of caseness and corruption. But, in all his wanderings, that depraved young man was fol-lowed by a Weeping Praying Mother. He tears on his account watered the earth, and her prayers went up as incense before God. "It s not possible,"—said a certain B shop, in reply to her importunity, that he would endeaver to reclaim her sou,—"Good woman, it is not pos-sible, that a child of such tears should perish." And at length the son Linself carried to his Praying Mother the news of his conversion, and Fraging Mother the news of his conversion, and she received "the oil of joy for mourning," and "the garment of praise for the spirit of heavi-ness."—Not long after, as they were journeying together, she said, "My Son, what have I to do here any longer? The only object for which I wished to live, was your conversion; and this the Lord has now granted me in an abundant manner."—Five days after, she was seized with a fever; and on the ninth her tears were forever wiped away. And wherever the name and writings of Augustine, the gifted Bishop of Hippo, have been known, there also has been "told for a memorial of her," the story of the Praying Mother.—Mother's Magazine.

THE HAPPY MINER.

"There's danger in the mines, old man?" I asked of an aged miner, who with his arms bent, leaned against the side of the immense vants, absorbed in meditation—"It must be a feeted 16. fearful life." The old man looked at me with a steadfast

but somewhat vacant stare, and then in hal-broken sentences he uttered—" Danger—where s there not-on the earth or beneath it-in the mountains or in the valley—on the ocean or in the quiet of nature's most hidden spot—where is there not danger?—where has not death left "True," I re ome token of his presence?" plied, "but the vicissitudes of life are various the sailor seeks his living on the waters, and he knows each moment that they may engulf hin —the hunter seeks death in the wild woods—and be soldier in the battle field-and the mine nows not but the spot where he now stand -morrow may be his tomb."
"It is so, indeed," replied the old man—"w

find death in the means we seek to perpetuat tife—'tis a strange riddle—who shall solve it?" " Have you long followed this occupation?" I

asked, somewhat struck with the old man's

"From a boy—I drew my first breath in the

mines—I shall yield it up in their gloom."

"You have seen some of those vicissitudes," said Left to which you have just now alluded."

"Yes," he replied with a faltering voice, "I have. There was a time that three tall boys looked up to me and called me father. They were sturdy striplings! Now it seems but yesterday they stood beforeline, so proud in their strength, and I filled too with a father's vanity. But the Lord chastened the proud heart. Where are they now? I saw the youngest—he was the dearest of the flock—his mother's spirit seemed to have settled on him—crushed at my foet a to have settled on him—crushed at my feet a bleeding mass. We were together—so near that his hot blood sprung up into my face. Mol-ten lead had been less lasting than those fearful

drops.
"One moment, and his light laugh was in my ear; the next, and the large mass came—there was no cry, no look of terror—but the transition to eteroity was as the lightning's flash—and my poor boy lay crushed beneath the fearful load. It was ga swful moment—but time that chang-eth all things brough; relief—and I had still two sons. But my cup of affliction was not yet full. They too were taken from me. Side by side they died—not as their brother—but the fire-damp eaught their breath, and left them scorched and lifeless.—They brought them home to the old man—his für jewels—than whom earth's richest treasures in his sight bad no price-and told him he was childless and alone. It is a strange decree that the old plant should thus survive the stripling things it shaded, and for whom it would have died a thousand times. Is it surprising "You have indeed," I replied, "drank of affliction. Whence did you derive consola-

The old man looked up-" From heaven-God gave, and he hash taken away—blessed be his name." I bowed my head to the miner's pious prayer—and the old man passed on. Watchtower.

PIOUS CUSTOMS OF THE SWISS.

It is the custom in the valleys of the cantor of Berne, whenever the father of a family builds a house, and the walls are raised t their full height, to request the minister of the parish to pray to God inside. The workmen, and such as are to assist in finishing the house, and such as are to assist in finishing the house, meet together, and unite in thanking the Lord for his care hitherto, and entreat a continuance of it, through the more dangerous part that remains. "This prayer," observes M. Paulet, the pastor of Coutelary, "when made in faith, redoubles one's strength, and removes all fear of danger," "If God be for us, who can be against us?" observed an old carpenter to the same minister, when he advised him not to expect the same minister. same minister, when he advised him not to expase himself too incautiously. A blessing terminates this pious ceremony; the workmen return to their labors, and the noise of hammers begins to be heard again. How pleasing it is to see a practical acknowledgement of the truth, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

labor in vain that build it."

The following custom is also general among the inhabitants of the Alps. The shepherd's hora in the Alpine regions is the signal for a solemn and religious duty, and is used for a much more noble purpose than the mere return of the cattle from their pasturage. When the sun has quitted the valley, and his lingering beams still cast a glow of fading light on the snow, supmits of the mountains, the sheplabor in vain that build it." the snowy summits of the mountains, the shep herd, whose but is placed on the highest Ali grasps his horn, and pronounces, through his speaking trumpet, the solemn injunction to the world below, "Praise ye the Lord." Every shepherd in the neighborhood, who catches this sound in succession, repeats the same sentence at the door of his cabin. Thus, perhaps, for a quarter of an hour, the cliffs and rocky precipices fling to each other oft repeated echoes of the sublime "Praise ye the Lord." A sol-emn stillness succeeds the last reverberation: and all kneel bare headed, and in silent devo and all kneel bare headed, and in shent devo-tion, till darkness rests upon the earth, and veils the towering mountains. Again the horn sounds, and the peaceful, social 'good night!' once more awakens the echoes. Hills, vales

and rocky cliffs, and all, sink to rest.

[Oriental Key to the Scriptures. A RECIPE FOR SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

EXTRACT FROM VENN. e you read your Bible with much prayer. I can give you a never-failing recipe to nake a complete Christian and an heir of glory. You will find the medicine described in the 19th Psalm, 7-11, and the method of taking it in Prov. ii. 1-6. By the use of this medilatter part of the fourth and beginning of the fifth century, was till his 28th year only "a bitprove and grow in grace, as any sensible, dilprove and grow in grace, as any sensible, dil-igent boy ever got any knowledge at school. This is our condemnation; and alas! this is the real cause of our being so weak in faith, so cold in our love, so confused in our notions; the Bible and prayer over it for the true understanding of it, is not our exercise and constant employment. Any other means of grace than this, which is yet the most profitable of all, is rather chosen. But, as it is written, "the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force;" so in nothing do we offer violence to our evil nature more than in studying God's holy word and carnestly pray-ing that the divine truth it teaches, may sink deep into our hearts, work mightily, and pro-duce all those gracious effects for which it was of old written by inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

> Those who go early to church, as it is desirable that all should do, are often under the necessity of sitting some minutes, without any definite employment, before the services begin And this is not to be regretted, for there is a way of spending this little interval which is at once profitable and delightful. The associations of the house of God are suited to render even the careless solemn. The decorous gathering of worshippers, now dropping in one by one, and now increasing to a denser stream

ENTRANCE UPON PUBLIC WORSHIP.

may lead the mind to pleasing reflections. The social feeling of religion is cultivated when we look around, and behold that we are not soli-God's people are ready to unite their bearts and voices with ours. And then the imagination will wander to the many thousands of Israel, who at this hour, or during this blessed. day, are assembled in worship; and whose prayers, like incense, go up to be offered in the censer of the great High Priest.

We may also use these moments to compose and gather in our thoughts from the distrac-

and gather in our thoughts from the distractions of the way; and to offer up our silent
prayers for God's blessing on our own souls,
and the souls of our brethren. So pleasing and
so beneficial are these reflections, that it is
worthy of inquiry whether they should not form
a separate inducement to resort in due season
to the house of worship. On the contrary, it
is scarcely possible for those to obtain the full
benefit of the services who enter the church at a late hour, and in a hurried man

From the Liberia Herald of July, 1837. AN AFRICAN BONAPARTE. Death of King Boson.—The report of the death of His Majesty, of the Kondah Country, has again reached us, attended by so many circumstances of probability, as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. As far back as a year, a rumor was abroad that his majesty was defunct. But close in the track of the report, a caravan arrived from Bo-Porah, with the ostensible purpose of hartering lyory, and constraints. caravan arrived from Bo-Porah, with the ostensible purpose of bartering Ivory, and contradicted it, stating that the King, at the advice of the gree-gree-men, (physicians) had
merely retired from active business to a small
town, whence he from time to time, as occasion required, issued the necessary orders
through his head men, and that his health was
fast returning.—This has turned out to be one
of those political artifices, to which other
Courts, besides African, have had recourse.
The fact is Bason was dead when the senert Courts, besides African, have had recourse. The fact is, Boson was dead when the report was first circulated, and it having transpired, the caravan above alluded to, was sent to contradict it. That he was removed, was true; but not to recover his health;—but to conceal the fact of his death. Perhaps the unsettled state of the country required that the death of Boson should not be too suddenly announced; it might have operated as a check on the ardor of his troops then in the field, and have resulted in the most disastrous consequences to the ed in the most disastrous consequences to the country. For a long time past Bo-Porah, may be regarded as a centre, from which bands of be regarded as a centre, from which bands of hostile troops have been constantly radiating to all the tribes on the circumference of Boson's dominions, and such unparalleled success has attended all his military excursions, that his name sent terror to the hearts of all against whom he engaged. Boson was truly an extraordinary man. He was born near the Sherbro. When a boy, he entered on board an English Man-of-war. There either from his enormous size, or from the duties he performed, he acquired the name of Boatswain, a name by which he afterwards chose to be name by which he afterwards chose to be called, even when he came to sway the regal sceptre. On the expiration of his time on board, he was landed at Messurado, where he married a wife. Shortly afterwards, dressed in the costume of a sailor, he started with his wife and effects for the interior. His dress, broken English, and blustering, swaggering manner, which he had learned, while on board, (and which regarding them as accomplishments, he was fond of displaying,) excited the apprehension of the artless inhabitants wherever he went. He had acquired a great facili-ty at swearing, and was naturally of a bold and fearless disposition. In one or two instances, when his ingress to towns was oppo-

sed by the inhabitants, confiding his bundle to his wife, the solitary partuer of his travels and his fortunes, he rushed forward uttering the nost horrid oaths, brandishing his sword, and threatening death to the whole. Alarmed by threatening death to the whole. Alarmed by the singularity of his appearance, and confounded by his unintelligible jargon, the affrighted inhabitants precipitately retreated, leaving Boson and his fair partner in quiet possession of their city. He was, however, too prudent to make their retreat an opportunity to disturb their property. Such a source, he was well aware would immediately have involved him in rule. Becaused from the recipions him in rain. Recovered from the excitement him in ruin. Recovered from the excitement of momentary fear, the natives would of course return, and if exasperated by the loss of their property they would have pursued and mur-dered him. Having rested and refreshed him-self, he would resume his journey, and thus he continued his way until he reached the roman-tic valley. In which imperial Bo-Porah was tic valley, in which imperial Bo-Porah was destined to be built. As soon as he raised his standard, (and in Africa building a town, is always regarded as much,) numbers allured by his singular manner, bold and independent character, his half English and blasphemous jargon, flocked to him, and placed themeslves under his command, and soon he numbered as

cess in his first encounters only sharpened his appetite for other engagements, and the lapse of a few years found the late solitary adven-

turer, the independent monarch, of the Kon

dah Country. Having extinguished the various claims of the petty chiefs, and head men, to the Kondah Country and centered them in

himself, he directed his attention to more dis

tant exploits. Many distant tribes, anticipated him, and purchased their existence by timely

submission and tribute. Every such circum

stance augmented his military force, for the tribute was commonly paid in men to predatory excursions. Those that

hardihood to resist him, were soon made to

repent of their unavailing temerity, by bending under the weight of his power. To Cape Mount on the north, and the sea shore on the

south and west, the country has felt and owned

his unexampled success in battle, in the fre-quent destruction of its inhabitants, of its towns and crops. Not many years prior to the

American settlement at this place, he ravaged

habitants, destroyed the crops, and dug up the nabitants, destroyed the crops, and dug up the palm trees by the roots. A faible followed in his murderous track, and hundreds escaped the lance and the poisoned arrow, only to ex-perience the more painful death of famine. He was ever, from the first settlement of this

Colony, its true and zealous friend. We had the pleasure of seeing him about fourteen years ago, the only time he has been to the sea

board since he desolated the county, business then, was to repress a rising spirit of hostility which the adjacent tribes had began to manifest against the infant colony, and to the protection of his favor. When and since he desolated the country. His

here he summoned a congress of the chiefs and head men, in the proceedings of which, cir-cumstances arose, calculated to afford real sat-isfaction to the few American settlers. Situated

as they were in the midst of a savage and re-lentless people, and poorly provided with the means of defence, it was truly gratifying to

them, to witness the indication of power on

manner in which he disposed of the various claims and feigned grievances of their enemies

To the complaint of one:—he would reply, "Who made you King?" To the claims of another:—"You be proper King." To another:—"You be assado King;" and concluded by assuring them if they did not behave themselves, he would send them to look for

their predecessors, whose skulls were then gracing the walls of Bo-Porah. That Boson was an extraordinary man, there can be no doubt. His mental superiority over the gen-

doubt. His mental superiority over the gen-erality of Africans was sufficiently indicated by

his countenance, which was expressive of in-telligence, boldness, and quickness of appre-hension. That this is the fact, is fully exem-

hension. That this is the fact, is fully exem-plified in his life. Reflect on a solitary adven-turer, without friends and unknown, striking his way into the midst of a strange people, with

language he was unacqua

[S. S. Journal. a standard of hostility to the lawful authori-

afford to it the protection of his favor

the part of their friend, in the uncere

the whole country, decapitated the Kings head men, burned the towns, enslaved th

Those that had the

village, and if you please you may communi-cate to the Board some of the facts. I had been requested to visit the Indian Bro. nany adherents as any chief in the vicinity Thus established, his restless and sanguinary soul cauld not remain long without employ-ment, and soon found an opportunity of meas-uring lances with the surrounding Kings. Suc-

at his station in the autumn. But circumstan-ces prevented till Jan. last, when Rev. Mr. Dunkuley, of Melbourne, and myself complied with a request from the Indians to go and dedicate a small chapel, and if expedient, to or-ganize a church. The distance, near 60 miles, was short, to go on such an errand, and we realized more than our anticipations. God had blessed the labors of his Indian servant there, and borne him along amid opposition; through his instrumentality brought some souls to Christ, and we believe a permanent foundation is laid on which a church shall be reared to the praise and honor of Christ. It seemed to me like the leaven hidden in the measures of meal, About 50 persons had renounced the errors and superstitions of Popery, and attend on Bro may be decidedly pious. But as only part of these were at home, we organized a church consisting only of six, and administered the Lord's Supper to them, and a few other Chris-tian friends who accompanied us on the occa-

There was every appearance of order, se riousness and sincerity. The chapel is well constructed, has been built by donations, and although yet without seats or desk, we dedicated it to the "Three who bare record in Heaven," believing that God will be worship-ped there. Our preaching, prayers, exhorta-tions, &c. were all translated and repeated by tions, &c. were all translated and repeated by our Rev. Indian Brother, and the spirit of God seemed to be present with us. The church and minister asked a remembrance in our prayers, and a share in our sympathies; and in this, you with us will delight to grant their request. I am yours as ever, A. J. PARKER.

RELIGIOUS STATE OF GERMANY. rtract of a letter from a very intelligent American, is many, to a friend in this city.

While vital piety is on the increase among the middle and lower classes in Germany, among the learned class it is not so. Religion mong the learned class it is not so. Religion doubtless on the gain as to numbers; but is doubtless on the gain as to numbers; but among the majority of the educated and learned, there is a tendency either to the philosophy of Hegel, or pantheism, or else to infidelity and atheism. The Life of Christ, by Strauss, has made a great sensation and called forth many replies. He is represented as taking much such ground as wastaken by Payne, but works up his materials with great learning and skill. The book seems to have met the feelings of all the services with great learning and skill. those who wish not to believe. Then too, among Christians, there are the extreme orthodox, and the more moderate, to the latter of which classes most of the leading pious men belong. Besides these elements of disunion, there is also the ecclesiastical establishment. The King of Prussia has been endeavoire for there is also the ecclesinstical establishment. The King of Prussia has been endeavoring for years to bring about a union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, and a few years since even force was applied in Silicia. This seems to have had its usual effect in producing a reaction, and now there are larger bodies of the higher peasantry desirous of environing. higher peasantry desirous of emigrating, sin ply for liberty of conscience. This, however, they are not permitted to do; and thus the matter stands at present. It is well understood that the Crown Prince of Prussia is opposed to

ties; overturning the power of the kings, established by immemorial custom, extinguishing their claims and titles, and in a short period gathering within his own grasp, the whole government of the country. But it were fallacious to suppose that his long and uninterrupted success was owing entirely to superiority on his part or to discipling on that of his men. His future success may be attributed in a measure, to that which attended the commencement of his career. Afterwards his Riography. a measure, to that which attended the commencement of his career. Afterwards his name become a watch-word among friends and foes:—of victory to the former, and of defeat to the latter. He was of prodigious stature: being at least seven feet high, muscular and symmetrically proportioned. Indeed we do not recollect of ever seeing a better figure. He would have served as a model for a statuary. His strength was Herculean. We recollect seeing him with his right hand only, grasp a man, considerably above the middle size, by the arm, and raise him from the ground, giving his own arm at the same time, its full extent from the body. ent from the body Intelligence. Communicated for the Boston Recorder CANADA. Danville, Shiplon, L. C. March 23, 1838.

Rev. R. S. Storrs. Dear Sir,—Knowing that your correspondence and cares exceeded your strength, and having necessary engagements to some extent myself. I have suffered a long time to elapse since I wrote you. And withal I have been suffering so severely for some months from a spinal affection, that I could write or do but little. But, Dear Sir, I have great reason to bless God, that he has spared me to see the interests of Zion so far established and extended around me, before I must close my eyes. The contrast between what you saw, when God sent you to spy out this land, and what we now see is such, that you too will bless the Sacred Name anew.

In Melbourn, (I need not describe the location of the several places,) is a Presbyterian Brother, and a considerable Church; and more recently there has been established there and in Durham to the north, an English Congregationalist, who has gathered perhaps, 35 or 40 into church fellowship. At Sherhrooke, and Lenoxville, a preciouschurch, an able minister, and a new weeks since a good meriticher. Danville, Shipton, L. C. March 23, 1838.

and a few weeks since a good meetinghouse was dedicated in Sherbrooke. At Compton, a precious ministering brother, and a small, but growing church. At Eaton, a choice vine, and recently a young brother of promise sent to cultivate it.

Whole No. 1163.

At Stanstead, a minister lately installed, with hope that a blessing will attend his pastoral labors. At Granby and Shefford, Bro. Cha-pin, disturbing the stagnant waters, and we

hope leading souls to the fountain,
Thus you will say "what bath God wrought," Still there is poverty in all these churches; a want of intelligence, of zeal, of benevolence; and you know full well that for a few months past we cannot have been altogether quiet.
Our civil commotions have for the time being hindered the progress of the gospel. Still the by the transfer of the gospel. Still the storm has not been serious among us. Probably we have been less agitated than in many places south of Lat. 45. And if the United States would keep their powder and halls, and volunteers at home, and send us the gospel in their stead, we should be quite at rest about war. If they do not, the guns and bayoners of father and son may come in collision, in some instan-ces; for the Americans here want no rebellion at present. They will fight against invaders, more readily than against the authorities that give us liberty and protection. But on the whole, we hope and expect that tranquillity will be effectually restored to the country, soon

But almost my principal object in writing, was to say a few words in relation to Rev. Peter P. Ozunkerkine, Indian missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at St. Francis, (Indian)

not confined to Prussia.

The missionary spirit would seem to be on the increase in Germany; but it is rather the spontaneous impulse of Christian feeling, in the people, than of any combined efforts on the part of the pastors or others. Indeed combined effort seems to be out of the question in Germany. There are too many states and communities. The missionary seminary at Basle, is pursuing its useful career, with its usual number of students, which is forty.—The new Lutherans have established a seminary at Dresnumber of students, which is forty.—The new Lutherans have established a seminary at Dresden, and have nine pupils, two of whom have just been sent to Southern Australia. A seminary has also been established in Berlin, by Enslin and Gossner, (after their secession from the Berlin Missionary Society,) for educating pious mechanics to be sent out as missionaries; twelve of these have already been sent also to Southern Australia. A somewhat similar senjinary exists at Barmen; at least the ent also to Southern seimilar seminary exists at Barmen; at least the pupils are not instructed in the learned languages. There is said to be a missionary sem-

pupils are not instructed in the tearned and guages. There is said to be a missionary seminary instituted in Hamburg.

The missionary society at Berlin, although it has suffered from several secessions, is understood to be prospering, and auxiliary societies are forming all over the country. Its chief mission is at the Cape of Good Hope. Recently another mission has been sent out to Borneo. The missionary society of Basle goes on enjoying the confidence of Southern Germany.

ermany. The capacity of Germany for missionary effort is doubtless much greater than has yet be unfolded. Hitherto the great mass of the contributions has come from the middling classes, tributions has come from the middling especially in Wurtemberg, where the tions are largest; so too in Leipzig. other cities, in Berlin, Frankfort, etc. business and weather come. business and wealthy merchants are in the hab-it of making liberal contributions.—Reli. Mag.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

have in general applied themselves to their stu-

revival of religion in the college and village; and the event has proved, with most cheering

impressions of their sinfulness and need of d

cused from reciting their lessons. Our friends and patrons in New York, will rejoice with u-

in this heavenly visitation. We regard it not only as an invaluable mercy to the individuals who have thus been led into the path of wis-

dom, but an earnest of the divine favor to our

ettlements in this new country. It is proper to add, that this revival has been

evidently promoted by observing a day of fast-ing and prayer, intended to be in concert with that observed for colleges throughout the coun-try, though several days later in respect to time.

It proved a most solemn and interesting occa-

AT PENNINGTON, N. J.—A visitor of the Fe-male Seminary at Pennington, N. J. in a letter to the editors of the New York Observer, says:

Female Seminary at Pennington, N.

with a very interesting and unusually powerful manifestation of his grace. He has, we trust, owned the instrumentality of his own word, and glorified his great name in the salvation of more than half of the members of this school during the past winter."—Ib.

NEW YORK .- The Murray street church is

this city, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. McAuley, has experienced a time of refreshing, and is still blessed with the continuance of it. There were thenty-one members added to the church on confession of their

evening meetings are well attended, and a general solemnity pervades the whole congregation,—Ib.

PHILADELPHIA.—We have endeavored to keep our readers apprised of the state of religion in the Presbyterian churches in this city for several months past, during which time more or less of special religious attention has existed. We have not been able to obtain a statement of facts respective, all the churches

bytery, the only church which we have beard of as enjoying a special attention, is the 10th Rev. Mr. Boardman's. 34 have united to this

church by profession and 15 by letter. In th

about twenty miles from the city, more than 80 have been hopefully converted. There is

are indulging hope. The number added to this church since the Rev. Mr. Barnes has been its pastor, is rising of 450, notwithstand-

85 were added at the last two sacramental sea-sons, making 110 during the year. A number more are indulging hope, and others are anx-

To the 5th church, the Rev. Mr. Water-

making nearly 100 during the last year.
To the 11th church, the Rev. Mr. Grant's,

an 500 pupus. To the 12th church, the Rev. Mr. Ramsay's,

unteracting influences with which he

received at the last two communion The Sabbath Schools consist of more

to contend. orch, the Rev. Mr. Brainerd's,

In the First Pres

religion has been enjoyed.

God has favored the infant but rapidly

nise to the infant churches and destitute

We seem to see in it a bow

young institution.

sion."-N. Y. Observer

mercy, have, in a few instances, been ex-

The gracious work has continued t

IN THE WABASH COLLEGE, AT CRAWFORDS-VILLE, IND.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. Bal-dwin, President of the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, to one of the editors of the N. Y. Observer, dated March 29th, communi-Friday, April 20, 1838. N. I. Ubserver, dated March 29th, communicates the fullowing interesting intelligence: "You have manifested too deep an interest in the founding of the Wabash College, to be indifferent to its prosperity and influence. We have just completed our winter term. The number of students has amounted to 94, who

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. [Abstract from the "Home Missionary" for April.] REVIVALS.

vere added at the last two sacramental sec

part of whom were by letter.

To the Western church, the Rev. Mr. Patton's, a considerable accession has been made the exact number we have not ascertained.

They have commenced the erection of a hous

of worship in a favorable location, and with en

To the 1st church at Fairmount, the Rev.

Mr. Davis', 84 have been admitted, and the whole number of hopeful conversions is more than 100. The numbers of the church are more than doubled by this work of grace. It

is still in progress.

To the Central church, Northern Liberties.

the Rev. Mr. Rood's, 21 have been received. The prospects of this church are now quite en-

To the 1st church in Kensington, the Rev. Mr. Chandler's, 67 were added at their last

To the Independent church, the Rev. Mr.

Chambers', 41 have been received, and about 30 more are cherishing a hope of salvation.

The work, thus far, has, in all the churches,

been still and solemn, and has extended in some degree to churches of other denomina-tions. In the churches of the Third Presbyte-

ry, (we speak of these, for with these we are more acquainted,) not less probably than 550 or 600 have been hopefully born again during

the progress of this work, and many more are still anxious. Will not Christians here and elsewhere pray for Philadelphia. Prospects

now are encouraging. But Christians are be-ginning to tremble in apprehension of the scenes which many anticipate on the meeting of the next Assembly, and of the influence which may be anticipated on the

be anticipated on the good work now so hap-pily begun. Never, probably, was there a louder call for earnest and persevering prayer.

In the Lord is our refuge, he is our strength and our shield.—Phil. Obs.

New Jersey .- We learn an interesting

work of grare has been in progress for some weeks in the Free Presbyterian Church in New

seventy have already united with that church

and a number more are expected to join at the next communion.—Ib.

BOSTON RECORDER.

under the pastoral care of Velton. Between sixty and

ILLINOIS .- A revival is in progress at Jackson ville. More than one hundred give evidence of a The early part of the present month, was marked by hopeful appearances of a religious influence, beginning to affect the minds of both teachers and pupils. Prayer was offered to God, with increasing fervency and hope, for a revival. change of heart at Bloomington. An interesting work is going forward at Athens; and Alton, the seat of mobs and migrule is favored with a nowerful work

MICHIGAN.-At Lodi Plains, 15 hopeful subjects of renewing grace have been added to the church; and the people of God are awake. At Clinton, about 20 have been hopefully converted, and the hopes of a few others revived. At Webster, the church is re vived, and the conversion of sinners is expected.

increase till now. About thirty of the students are numbered as its hopeful subjects. They are in general possessed of good talents, and some of them have already decided on studying for the Christian ministry. The revival in the village is also extensive. It is remarkable Онго.-In Wood County, Rev. B. Woodbur has organized a church, and 46 have come around the table of the Lord; a considerable portion of them, for the silence and power which characterize its progress. In college, the work has appeared to unite the hearts of all the pious students. on the first profession of their faith. At Maumee, many are bowing to the sceptre of Jesus-a great re vival. The ordinary exercises have continued as usual; I am not aware that a single recitation has been omitted, though individuals under deep

NEW JERSEY .- In the German Reformed Church of Trenton, 32 have been received on profession of their faith, after a careful examination, besides three, by letter. 19 of these are males. Others in the congregation are deeply awakened: eight or ten hopefully cenverted to God. NEW YORK .- At Litchfield, Herkimer County,

powerful work of grace has been experienced; a great work was wrought in the church; much breaking down before God; confession of sin, and return ing to duty. More than 40 among the imperitent hopefully converted. Some stout-hearted Universalists have been brought to bow at the Saviour's feet; and others, who stand like the tall oaks of Bashan, are now trembling. Among the different denominations mere than 100 have come over on the Lord's side.

Missouni .- The Presbytery of St. Charles, covers a territory of more than 150 miles in length, by nearly 100 in breadth; (more than the whole State of Massachusetts; nearly double.) Within these bounds are 20 churches; and only four ministers and one licentiate, exclusive of those connected with Marion College. Within seven years, the population has doubled, and more than half of the churches have been organized; yet the supply of ministers is not

DESTITUTION.

Save Mr. Wood, of Monroe County, "I am the only Presbyterian minister laboring in this County; my field is wide, and demands more labor than I can possibly bestow. And then, I am frequently solicited to preach in the adjourning counties, in all which there are more or less members of the Presbyterian church, but not (excepting Marion County,) a minis-

USEFULNESS OF THE A. H. M. S.

Seven years ago, there was but one Presbytery i Mo. There are now three. Then, there were six small churches; now, within the geographical limits of the Presbytery of St. Charles, there are 22 churches, most of them organised and sustained by the statement of facts respecting all the churches, though we believe that the following will em-brace all in which any thing like a revival of American Home Missionary Society. Seven years ago, there was but one Synod in the three States of Mo., Illinois and Indiana; now, each State has its Synod. Look at a single County, Tazewell, Illinois In 1833, there was a single church in this County, of six members; now, there are three churches with an aggregate of 100 members. Each church is supplied Second Presbytery, 11 have united with Dr. M'Dowell's church and 2 with Dr. Cuyler's, and with Mr. Landis' church, at Jeffersonville, with a minister who preaches to two congregation Probably these churches will support their own min isters next year. In Tazewell and three adjoining counties, there are now eleven churches and ter ed work now in progress at Norris-Presbyterian ministers, where less than five years town, in the same presbytery, under the labors of Mr. Gould. A very pleasing work of grace ago, there was but one minister, and he soon left All these churches except one, were founded and In the Third Presbytery the work has been nurtured by the American Home Missionary Society. quite general, though in some of the churches And in all of them now, are flourishing Sabba s not been very powerful.
the 1st church, the Rev. Mr. Barnes', 17 Schools, Temperance, Bible and Tract Societies, &c were added at the last communion on profes-sion, and several by letter, and a number more the glorious results of home missionary operations,

BORDER WAR.

The moral influence of the civil war in Canada has been deplorable. Along the whole frontier, from Detroit to Montreal, the regular operation of the means of grace has been fearfully suspended. Meetinghouses have been occupied by the troops, and th congregations turned out. Profaneness, intemperance and desecration of the Subbath, have of course alarmingly increased; and the general excitement ha been so constant and strong as to interfere with all the labors of ministers and Zion's friends.

The receipts of the Parent Society, from Feb. 15, to March 15, were \$1,321,80, and of this small amount only \$79,15 were from Massachusetts.

There is not a benevolent institution in the lan

To the 13th church, the Rev. Mr. Dale's, 32 | other channel through which the streams of Chris-stitute of admired, external accomplishments.—And | its original and ultimate aims were, the deliverance of tian beneficence can be made to flow with better asurance of lasting blessings to our country and the world than this; not another instrumentality, which has shared more largely in the smiles of heaven, so far as success in planting the gospel, and winning souls to Christ, furnish indications of heaven's appro bation, than this; and must it languish through want of efficient support? Shall it be neglected, even be yond kindred institutions, in the prayers and alms of Zion? Shall discouragement prey upon the hearts of its Officers, and Agents and Missionaries and Beneficiaries? We trust that its past triumphs are but the harbingers of future triumphs, still more signal and glorious.

ESSEX SOUTH CONFERENCE.

The Annual Meeting of the Essex South Confer ce of Churches was held, on Wednesday 11th inst at the meetinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Foote, in Uppe Beverly. As the weather was unplensant, the attendance was small, especially in the morning. About two thirds of the ministers belonging to the Conference were present. The forenoon was spent in the transaction of business and in reporting the state of the churches. Marblehead was the only place mentioned, within the limits of the conference, where there is now in progress what can be called a revival. The interest, which has but recently commenced i that place, has become general in all the four evangelical societies in the town, and has extended also to the almshouse. Though revivals are not enjoyed in the other towns, yet it appeared from the statemen made by the pastors and delegates, that there is more or less interest in almost all of them. In several pla es the people of God have been encouraged, with the last few months, and in some instances recently, by a few cases of awakening and conversion, to hope for greater blessings. Four ministers spoke of the hap py influence which the intelligence of revivals, from different parts of the country, had exerted in awakening a desire among Christians, that they also may be revived. The church at Sandy Bay is still gathering in the precious fruits of a former revival. There has been no communion season, during the two past years, when some have not been received into the church. There were some facts mentioned in the present state of things in that place, which should

his charge to expect another reviving shower. In Salem, it was said, there seemed to be a state of preparation going on, for a general revival of religion. The state of feeling on the part of the church, was illustrated by a remark of a godly woman. She said, when she looked at the state of society and to man, she felt much discouraged; but when she looked to God, she never felt so much confidence in hi promises. If Christians in that city, are looking to God, surely a preparation for a blessing has com-

greatly encourage the favored pastor and the people of

ESSEX NORTH CONFERENCE. Rev. Mr. Cushing, of East Haverhill, delegate from Essex North Conference, gave some very thrilling statements respecting what the Lord has been doin for this portion of his vineyard. In one place it was said, there has been a delightful work, which com nenced mainly through the instrumentality of a female prayer meeting and the ordinary preaching o the gospel.

A pleasant but powerful revival has been progress in West Bradford, ever since the cou ncement of the present year. Not less the seconty hope they have passed from death unto life; and eighteen family altars have been erected! Th work has been characterized by great stillness; and what is very remarkable, is, that it has been almost sholly confined to those in advanced life. So fee oung persons have shared in the good work, that a pecial request was sent up to the conference that th hurches would plead with God for his blessing up he children and youth of the Sabbath School!

All the evangelical churches in Newburyport ar njoying more or less of a revival. Forty person onnected with one Society and twenty with anothe have been hopefully converted; and many are in serious and inquiring state of mind in several others. In this place, unlike the one mentioned above, th work is confined very much to the young. The aged who passed through the great revival with which the town was visited a few years since, seem to have been left. The Sabbath School in one society hi greatly increased in interest, and it has been enlarger by an addition of one hundred, principally young

In Rowley, if I understood the statement, there has econtly been 200 cases of hopeful conversion.

THE POWER OF DIVINE GRACE. In one town, where the work has been very por erful, there resides an aged man who has long felt much opposition to serious things. Hoping, as he ha ince acknowledged that he might to the minister, he used to work on the Sabbath, in hi garden close by the house where the minister lived This man is now sitting, like the man who had been possessed with the devil, and clothed, and in his righ

In the same place, there is an aged woman wh has been so deaf that she had not heard a sermon fo 50 years. She had no inclination to attend to the subject of religion. She visited a pious female friend who conversed with her seriously, and tried to get romise from her that she would attend to the co erns of her soul. After trying in vain, to put he friend off, she promised. After they separated, sh could not get the promise out of her mind. It coninued to intrude itself on her thoughts, till she was ed in earnest to give heed to her salvation.

Rev. Mr. McClure, delegate from the Suffolk North Conference, gave a full and encouraging account of he state of the churches within the limits of this Con-

In the afternoon the Secretary of the Mass. S. S. Society, gave a brief exposition of the operations of the Society; defended it and its publications against ecent attempts to weaken public confidence in them; and exhibited some of its claims to the continued co fidence, sympathy and patronage of the churches.

These solemnities were closed with a very impressive and seasonable sermon, by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lynn; a collection for the feeble churches, and the administration of the Lord's Supper.

The object of the sermon was to illustrate the riches of the gospel ministry. It was founded on 2 Cor. 4: 7. " But we have this treasure in earthen vessels," &c. I can give only a very brief outline of this interesting discourse.

The text, it was said, represents the Christian mindry as a treasure. And we were led to contemplate, I. The vessels in which this treasure is deposited. the mind in sympathy with it .- The minister cannot and misapprehensions of community. We have

the worst of all is, he is sanctifiis liable to sin in all its forms .- In short, he has all the liabilities incident to earthen vessels.

The enemy has taken advantage of the w of the vessels to depreciate the treasure.

11. The second general topic of remark was, the treasure. Its value, or the importance of the Christian ministry. Under this head was enumerated som of the duties of the ministry as spoken of in the N. Testament to show that it is adapted to our wants.

That our circumstances require such a ministry, appears from the fact that all religions have their priesthood .- The Christian ministry is the only effectual preventive of priesteraft, as it has operated in opposition to heathenism and popery.—It has been the great instrument of reformation from the corruptions of re ligion .- Ministers have been foremost in the perilous work of translating the Scriptures .- Our helps to s right understanding of the Scriptures, have been prin cipally furnished by them .- They stand foremes among the martyrs .- Their influence in the conversion of men and the formation of the Christian char acter, considered .- The ministry has originated most of the enterprises of Christian philanthropy, as missions, efforts for the benefit of the slave, temper ance, &c. We were then led to contemplate,

o the state of the times.

III. How God has testified his sense of the value of he ministry, in the wonderful manner of its preserva-

1. We see the futility of all attempts to break dow the Christian ministry. 2. No one can be an enemy to the Christian

try, and at the same time a friend of man. 3. This subject teaches wherein consists the tru dignity of the Christian ministry.

I have seldom listened to a sermon, on such an ocasion, with more undivided interest. It is to be hoped the author will be induced to give it, in some form, to the public. Nothing could be better adapted

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The Board of the American Colonization Society, report important improvements, among the settle under their general superintendence, in agriculture education, and other essential interests. Great advantages are already experienced, and more are expected from a public farm on Bushrod Island. An other public farm has been opened at the Junk settlement; both succeed well. An agricultural Association has been formed in the colony, to encourage the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar. All classes of people are now turning their at tention to farming, with zeal.

There are eight distinct settlements in Liberia Monrovia has suffered somewhat from embarking too largely in trade. The other seven are in a highly ourishing condition; colonists industrious; farm well cultivated, children at school, property increas ing. None of the Colonists would be willing to re turn to the United States. Capt. Nicholson, of the ship Potomac gives assurance, " that the Colonies have now taken firm root in the soil of Africa; and by the judicious assistance of their friends, must finally flourish, to be an asylum to the colored man, and in honor to their founders.'

The number of common schools is nearly if not quite sufficient. A Seminary is shortly to be founded, at some eligible station, in which youth may acquire a knowledge of Agriculture, the mechanic arts, geography, navigation, and other branches of science, qualifying them for usefulness as teachers, or for their greater success in any business of life.

There too is an opening made for the and establishment of Christianity among the barbarous and degraded tribes of Africa. "Attempts to establish Christian missions, independently of Colonization, would probably suffer a total defeat." From 25 to 30 missionaries, of different denominations are now engaged in their benevolent enterprise, within the limits, or in the immediate vicinity of the colony Their influence has already extended far into the interior. Their schools adorn every settlement. An intense desire for knowledge is kindled both among the colonists and the native population. Native teachers and missionaries will soon be qualified to conduct schools among their countrymen, and to impart to them a knowledge of Christianity. "The whole of Western Africa, is now awaking to a sense of her wants and miseries."

The horrors of the slave trade still exist. Slave traders have instigated fierce and atrocious conflicts, during the two last years among the tribes in the vicinity of Monrovia. About 7,200 slaves are exported in twelve months from two factories in the Gallinas alone. 15,000 negroes arrived at the Havana, in the year 1835, in fifty vessels. The Colonies are doing much for its abolition in their vicinity, by turnnane and useful pursuits.

The State Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, have continued resolutely and successfully to prosecute their enterprise; and they have been promptly sustained by their benevolent friends and patrons.

The State Society of Virginia, advances with zeal and energy in the cause; and is taking measures to obtain a suitable tract of Territory on the coast of Africa, to establish a new plantation, to be called New Virginia, and to be settled by free people of color and nanumitted slaves from that State.

The State Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana, each of them determine if possible to raise \$20,000 a year for five years, to plant and sustain their respective Colonies on the Coast.

The Colony of the Maryland Society, at Cape Palmas, has a population of about 300; and has made large acquisitions of territory; and missionaries of four different denominations are established here.

The A. C. Society is much impeded in its operations by the want of funds. Its debts are nearly can celled; and when it shall be freed from the embarrasments they have occasioned, and its friends shall generally awake, with new zeal and energy to its support, it may safely be relied upon as an engine of mighty

power in the work of Africa's regeneration. It must be admitted by all, that the Colonization Society is wholly inadequate to the accomplishment of the early emancipation of the slaves of our country; and equally so to their eventual emancipation, with out far greater resources than it has now at command or in prospect. But it is not, and cannot be admitted by all, that it has done and is doing no good. Much less that it is doing evil, only evil, and that continual ly, as some would have as believe. We have always loved, and always expect to love the Colonization Society; we have contributed, and always mean Various particulars were mentioned in which appears to contribute to its support; never will we desert and ing unfitness of the vessels. The treasure is disown an old and tried friend, when involved in difconnected with all the frailties of the human body and ficulty, and struggling for life against the prejudices be omnipresent .- As an earthen vessel, he is easily the shadow of a doubt, that the American Coloniza-34 were added at the last communion, more that has more urgent claims on the prompt and broken. A fair reputation, which is important to his tion Society had its birth in as pure and philanthropic than 60 have been added during the year.

n land and the world from the curse of slavery. Its difficulties have been great beyond descrip-

ion. Foes without and fightings within have crip pled its energies, and threatened its very existence. Suspicion, jealousy, envy, hatred and every other base passion of the heart has been arrayed against it, sufficiently at least to demonstrate its affinity with other enterprises of benevolence. And in these circumstances. God forbid that we abandon it.

Still, it cannot do all that ought to be done by us, as patriots and Christians, for the relief of our fellow n who are in bondage. Nor does it claim to do all. Nor does it from on us when we attempt to do more, than it will assist us to do. It has its own appropriate and defined sphere of action. It interfere with the right of no citizen to choose for himself another sphere of action and other measures to accomplish the common end; the extinction of slavery, and the highest good of the slave. But it claims the right of doing good in its own way, without encountering the spirit of denunciation. Its claims are good. It s not the spirit of CHRIST that denies them. It rather the spirit of the weak minded disciples who would forbid men to cast out devils, because they folowed not with them.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the quarterly meeting of the Board of Director on the 11th instant, appropriations were made to the usual number of former beneficiaries, but to only thirty new beneficiaries. There has not been so small number of new applicants in any quarter for the ast four years, as in this; and it is owing, it is believed, in a great measure, if not wholly, to the emparrassed state of the funds of the Society. From this consideration, probably, young men were dete red from applying. The results in part which have been feared and expressed, thus begin to be realized. If the mere announcement of the embarrassed state of the treasury has such an effect, what would be the result of a suspension of appropriations? The cessation of the operations of the American Education Society would have a most paralyzing and ruinous effect on our literary and theological institutions. Eternity alone can unfold the dreadful consequences The Education Society is to a great extent identified with the prosperity and success of these institution The Directors feel bound to announce to the commu nity distinctly and particularly the operations of the Society, the state of its treasury, and the anticipated results of continued embarrassment. Having done this, and exerted themselves in all suitable ways to sustain the cause, they will have discharged their duty, and must wait the issue. The cause is not merely heirs, but the cause of all those friends of Zion wh have espoused it. The unhappy effects of the embarrassment of the Society, will more clearly appear from some extracts of letters to the Secretary, which are here appended. A Professor in one of our Theological Seminaries, thus writes:-

I sympathize with you in all the anxietics you fee in regard to the prospects of the American Education Society. I do so, inasmuch as the rise or full of that great Society must vitally affect the interests of Christ's kingdom all over the world. It must also affect the interests of a great many public institution and of more than a thousand young men, who as preparing, under its auspices, to preach the gospe Of the connection of the general states. the gospe the connection of your Society with our pul on the connection of your Society with our pump. I am able to speak from absolute knowledge.

At the institutions in this place, there are now about forty beneficiaries. Of these there is not one (and I have just been looking over a list of their names) of whose piety I stand in doubt, and who does not be the control of the control of

not give promise of usefulness, as a future minister of the gospoi of Jesus. Many of them are exceedingly promising. And they are on the list of your beneficia-ries, not because it is rather convenient for them to receive their quarterly appropriations, but because this is absolutely necessary. They cannot otherwise this is absolutely necessary. They cannot otherwis go forward, and complete their course of study, an go forward, and complete their course of study, and enter on the ministry of reconciliation. The most of them could not continue their connection with us a single quarter, if their appropriations were to cease. And where should they go? The same pecuniary reverses which have dried up the resources of the Education Society have closed the opening to other kinds of business, so that there is no employment, suitable to young men of education, on which they can enter; none where they could much more than pay their board. And then if these forty young men were obliged to dissolve their connexion with us, it would obliged to dissolve their connexion with us, it would go far towards dissolving our institution. It would make a breach upon us which years of expense and toil would not be able to repair. Nor is our situation in this respect singular. Many other institutions are in circumstances similar to our own. When I consider all these things, I am pained at the very heart, that that great and good Society, the American Edu-cation Society, should be permitted to falter in its course; that it should become a matter of anxious in-quiry and suspense, whether its resources are not comparatively to fail. Are the members of our churches sufficiently apprized of the importance of this object of benevolce? Have they pondered it and prayed over it? Where are the farmers of New England, with their wives and daughters, a class of Christians proverbial for their rality, and whom the reverses of the times have and strength, and put their shoulder to the wheel, and show to the world that, if need be, they can sustain the Education Society alone. Where are the men (for there are some such) men on salaries, and men er gaged in some particular kinds of business, who have suffered but little in the general distress. Let them come forward with a rich thank offering now for their de iverance. And where are our wealthy merchants bankers, capitalists, who have deposited their money because they dared not invest it. When other help-ers are smitten and fail, let these feel the importance of doubling their liberality. There is no place of deposite more safe, and as investment more productive than the treasure of the Lord. In a word, my broth-er, I am satisfied that the Education Society need not full; and this renders me the more solicitous that it should not. Helpers may be enlisted; they must b enlisted; and the Society, with all its beneficiaries and all its varied and multiform interests, must be carried through the storm. These times of trouble are not to last always. The darkest time usually is nearest the dawn. Let us take courage then, my brother, and trust in God, and throw ourselves confidently on the liberality of his church; and I believe we shall be carried through. Says a Professor in one of our Colleges:-I wish the public could understand the suffering

which your beneficiaries endure from a delay in re-eaving their appropriations and the ancertainty which is thrown over their prospects for the future. Many of them, if they could speak out their feelings, would say, as I once knew a young clergyman when crushed down in health and suddenly called to important duties for which he had no strength to prepare, "There is not a more miserable being in all —, than I am at the present moment." The world thought him at the present moment." The world thought him happy in a station of eminent usefulness, among a people by whom he was respected and beloved. The world think your beneficiaries happy in the calm retreats of science, training their minds to the investi-gation of truth, and their hearts to the love of God and of souls. They can understand but little of the bitterness of feeling in a young man who has been long preparing for the missistry, when he finds the ground sinking beneath his feet, and the cherished expectations of many years, covered with uncertainty and gloom. It is not the fault of your beneficiarie and they are in this distressing situation. It is the ents; she called them out from the humble station o which poverty had consigned them; she gave them cason to expect a loan; it was all they were willing o receive, till they could enter into her service; and ow that loan, which has been the sole reliance of hundreds, is withheld, and they are left to utter destitution. They cannot remain much longer in this

state. It is not just or honest in ther tracting debts for food and clothing, whice no definite prospect of being able to pay, dates for the ministry, they ought to ters ought to stand above the reeven suspicion. But if they were willing to such debts, they cannot do it for any great; time. Those who supply them are enable to credits; they are generally in hunbic circu thumselves, and must have prompt paym such a state of things, the delay of a single attent is a most serious calmits to even. priations, the midst of their career, and former parsuits, with the loss of tens of the dollars expended in vain, and an immense tulents and piety, which the church ne more than at the present hour. I do hope thing may be done to place this subject Christian public in its true light. Certain the beneficiaries cannot remain much long present condition. I hope every Christi land will have the question brought home bosom, "Shall the beneficiaries give w try, or shall I do something effectual) The whole coun port?" The whole country, I know, is under a common calamity; but there are who can give if they choose, and I am sure i give most freely, if they knew the real stat young men at the present moment.

Education Rooms, Boston, April 19, 1838.

A DEAD FAITH.

" A man's life consisteth not in the abundan

those things which he possesseth." The truth expressed in these words is one of which, as a profound thinker has told us, are to that they lose all their effect, and " he bed-ridden the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the me despised and exploded errors." It is one win philosophy and experience unite with revelation teaching. From our very childhood we hear it and again repeated, that happiness does not depe on outward circumstances. It is proclaimed to from the pulpit, and repeated by every philose and moralist, from the earliest to the latest to We assent to it long before we have learned to lieve it. Possibly our belief is retarded by the con mentary on their own precepts unconsciously affords by preceptors, in their eager and unremitting search after the " outward things " which they so despise.

Soon however our own experience comes in an external teaching. Our wishes are gratified-and w are unhappy. Our desires are blasted-and we fa that we are not as miserable as we had expected be. Finally, we begin to see that the outward to its character from the inward; that the " soul tree forms all things into its own likeness." " If right itself, then all around is well

wrong, it makes of all without a hell."

After many lessons have been given, the right ; ment comes at last .- that which we had before knowledged in words flashes upon us a new comtion, and becomes a "living truth." Now sure believe it aright: there can be no fault found will faith so fall, an assent so hearty as that we yield to But what sort of a belief is that which allows us

nct as if we believed just the contrary? What is advantage of an undeniable, and undenied, but is fective truth, over an absolute error? Why is well believe, that a man's life does consist things which he possesseth, as to deny it, and consecrate all our efforts to the endeavor to po-Alas! for these admitted but inoperative truths! ter, we had almost said, a living error than a truth, for life, even from a wrong stock, may produ life again, but what is to come out of death? Ye better is it, for Christ has told us, neither to kno to do, than to know and not do.

The recent and present state of our own count fords to many, remarkable advantages for lear practically, the truth of which we are speaking. have had " abundance," and have found that it happiness. Many of us have now an opportun learning the converse of the same truth. We ha lost our abundance, and we may find that happing can be enjoyed without it. Let us make the Let us see if an approving conscience, a conte mind, and communion with God, are not better houses and lands; if " godliness with connot " great gain."

And let us not be guilty of so gross an error, in theory or practice, as to suppose that a man's that which is most inward, most peculiar to him consist in things external; on that the spirit co satisfied with aught but spiritual good.

"The immortal mind craves objects that ends

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJ was Murlered in Defence of the Litte Press, at Alton, Illinois, Nov. 7, 1837 tion, by John Quincy Adams. pp. 382. York, J. Taylor. Weeks, Jordan & Co.

The memory of Lovejoy will be had in ever membrance. It will be recorded deep in the hea generations. He neither lived the life, nor ded death of the fool. He was a Christian here; at martyr to the cause of liberty. Conscience, and strong love of God and man directed all his me ments. He was no fematic nor madman; but that character to be worn, down to all ages, by furious persecutors.

It is to be presumed that the portraiture of character here made, is faithful to truth. Ofth there is much internal evidence. If he had sig blemishes they are not concealed. If he had stelly virtues they are not overcharged with coloring. A it cannot fail to be a highly instructive employed to any one to study the developements of the hun heart in the reasonings and conduct of those who re themselves to oppose Mr. L. and the cause which is had so boldly espoused. What man is, with all boasted moral worth, while destitute of the spirit vital godliness, is clearly seen, in the unbridled of an Alton mob. Let Auman law be prestrict and all the laws of heaven are outraged without blush! Such is man every where; and he is a worse in Alton than in Boston; in the ranks of porslavery than in the ranks of abolitionism; cut his loose by any means, from the restraints of civil he leave him to act out the corruptions of his heart with out fear of any human "pains and penalties the tragedy of Alton would be re-enacted, towns and cities where now one wide spread scale ment of horror is expressed, whenever the name of the "bloody city" is mentioned. From evil passion and evil speakings, as well as evil actings, we had reason to cry earnestly, " Good Lord! deliver as

AN EXAMINATION OF THE GUILT OF INTE TION RESPECTING IT. By So Pastor of the Congregational Church in Papp. 12. Boston, Waipp'e & Damrell. 1838. This tract of twelve pages, if expanded to twe dred, would command no small share of att and ensure to its author great respect. As it is ought not to be, and we trust will not be overlood It is calculated to do great good. If the thoughts of author are not strictly original, they are yet press in an aspect that gives them the freshness and feet

riginality, while d. of their tr drunkard's guil nness. Cons punishes the de nne mind, and y se a poison which ler of the poison he is an accesso insane drunkard andred copies of this ry town of the C nothing better ac ity to the real Gu of intoxicating liq slight blemishes in principles it is

E FEAR OF GOD,

April 20

a Sermon, preache land, March 18, Chickering, Pasto om the comp C. has deduced and applied it culative and practisions, rather than ous that the ser illing events at the ce, nature and wi duelling are very " is held up t tituting the fear elding to public op is stigmatized as Happy woul able to our boly ed speak forth in rebuke like the or "with refere se addressed," th lic feeling," it for h discourses on of from which they which they grow. better that it is n if it shall open the at to "Fear God whole duty of ma

CUSTOMS AND Anans; designed ly Scripture Histo can Sunday School

The Bedouin Arab d not more certain ristic of their great n, his hand will an's hand against nanners of the age in effected back upon dern history of t abit the same vast lves on their honors intaining unimpair centrated in this v reader's eye, so ness of the mode aham, Isaac and tified with the cl

ne RAINY AFTER appointment. Ame pp. 68. Boston, L A well framed conv and her three child intments of life with v conceived, well s Bible throughout, young and the old and still less thoro

of the Eccentric Chasociates. By Sams G. N. Thompson, A very good illustr annot produce happin ompanied with ignora rect, as far as we k

THE BA utled, The Baptized mended. It occurs to may be employed to in-doctrine of the trinity, mony are those in whis ples to preach the gosp tons, baptizing them in f the Son, and of the of the Son, and of the Here is the express equal reverence to Spirit. No inferiority Spirit. This text, and This text, and ects " that all n

they honor the Father, the duty of believing in not question the duty, can question it, withou the Scriptures. AMERICAN TRA Persons having in the or this Society, are iety for publication an annual contribution yet remitted any fun year, which closes on that the congregations lections for this cause that their Pastors will. The Society is greatly ury is largely overdr supplying Tracts and orgent, and the calls for for funds to enable ou divine truth from the whom they have access prospect of asofulness

toes year. S B 8 Bu THE SMALL POX A few weeks since, he Recorder whether was doing, to arrest the order among the Indian of a communication fro at Washington, in rep relative to the subject, to its publication, but to be made known to the the suffering Indian, it lief,

Office Indian
Sir,—I have the ho
of your letter of the
Secretary of War, an
gives me pleasure to h
expressed by you, an
tion of measures, to c
pox among the Indian

est in them to go on coa-plothing, which they have g able to pay. As coad-acy ought to be peculirly on this point; their charaof they were willing to contract do it for any great length of ply them are unable to give least ally in humble circ.

D FAITH. steth not in the abundance of

n, April 19, 1838.

esseth." e whole duty of man." o see that the outward to ard; that the " soul tras all around is well.

ve been given, the right which we had before sos upon us a new convic be no fault found with irty as that we yield to it that which allows us to and undenied, but inch ute error? Why not a th, as to deny it, and ye to the endeavor to por but inoperative truths! Bet. come out of death? Yes. not do.

state of our own country able advantages for learning. which we are speaking. We and have found that it is a ave now an opportunity the same truth. We have we may find that happines

to suppose that a man's life, d, most peculiar to him, ca nal; on that the spirit can be spiritual good. d craves objects that endere.

BLICATIONS.

V. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY; WA Defence of the Liberty of the linois, Nov. 7, 1837. By Ja-Lovejoy. With an Introductory Adams. pp. 382. New Weeks, Jordan & Co.

vejoy will be had in ever of the present, but of future her lived the life, nor died the le was a Christian hero; and a liberty. Conscience, and the man directed all his morefanatic nor madman; but left rn, down to all ages, by his

in faithful to truth. Of this,

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concealed. If he had sterling ercharged with coloring. And ighly instructive employment developements of the human and conduct of those who set Mr. L. and the cause which he What man is, with all his vhile destitute of the spirit of y seen, in the unbridled rage human law be prostrated; ven are outraged without a every where; and he is as Boston; in the ranks of proanks of abolitionism; cut him m the restraints of civil law; e corruptions of his heart with-" pains and penalties;" and would be re-enacted, is now one wide spread senti-sed, whenever the name of the well as evil actings, we have "Good Lord! deliver as."

OF THE GUILT OF INTEN-RE PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLA-D IT. By Samuel Backs-regational Church in Palmet. htpp'e & Damrell. 1838. iges, if expanded to two he small share of stier no small share of small sor great respect. As it is, it trust will not be overlook

originality, while they carry instant conviction to authentic information of its existence, vaccine matter the market five years, to \$1, and ten years to 75 and, of their truth and justness. The point of and ample funds were forwarded to the offices of the cents. The old States should long ago have looked benefits and authority given them to employ out better for this their patrimony. Yours, &c. I. and ample fands were forwarded to the offices of the Department, and authority given them to employ physicians. These means for the relief of the tribes on the Upper Missouri will reach them with the first boat that ascends the river. And similar aid has been furnished to other tribes. The Department will not fail to prosecute these mensures, so far as may be necessary, and Congress will no doubt be ready to appropriate money, should more be required.

Very respectfully, your most ob't. servant,

C. A. Harris, Com.

ECCLESIASTICAL. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed in Berkley, on the 12th uit. Rev. John U. Parsons, as Pastor of the Congregation! Church in that town. Introductory Prayer by Rev. S. H. Emery of Taunton; Reading the Scripture by Rev. D. C. Burt of N. Fairhaven; Sermon by Rev. E. Maithy of Taunton; Installing Prayer by Rev. O. Fowler of Fall River; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. P. Colby of N. Middleboro'; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. H. Barrows of W. Middleboro', Address to the People by Rev. E. Sanford of Raynham; Concluding Prayer by Rev. B. Sanford of E. Bridgewater.—Comm. few slight blemishes of phraseology, easily removed; but in principles it is sound, and in illustration clear

The Mount Holyoke Female Seminary will be dedicated on Thursday, May 3d, with appropriate religious exercises, commencing at two o'clock, P. M. An address will be given by Rev. Joseph D. Condit, of South Hadley.

CONGRESS.

[Letter to the Editor of the Baston Recorder.] WASHINGTON, APRIL 14th, 1838.

The Sub-Treasury Bill of the Senate was laid on the table in the House, under circumstances which sell-left it almost wholly doubtful here, whether the measure was indicative or not of an abandonment of the design of a sub-treasury of some kind or other. This doubt was owing to the want of a full vote on laying on the table, and still more to the fact that a sub-treasury of the House itself was already more than in embryo, which it was thought they might probably prefer to the one from the Senate, which had gon-through so much hard weather. But the old mension sleeps kindly and quietly since he has got out of his sleeps kindly and quietly since he has got out of his boisterous native element, and the young monster appears to be one of no thrift, so that people begin to laugh at them and at the whole genus in erse and in posse of sub-treasuries. To this result the political aspect of the country now, and heretofore in a course of developement in various quarters, by the local elections, has perhaps mainly contributed. To this cause of sub-treasury nullification, the very able speeches in the Senate against the scheme, doubtless stand second in place. The third is the defection of the sub-treasury champion, Mr. Cathoun; and the fourth is the present vacillating aspect of the subtreasury party itself, as manifested by the late letter of Mr. Woodbury, professing a determination to sid the Banks in resuming specie payments, and by the of Mr. Woodbury, professing a determination to sid the Banks in resuming specie payments, and by the Resolution of Mr. Hanner, of the House, expressing it as the duty and design of the administration to afford such aid to the Banks. Both those documents were evidently designed first, as feelers of the public pulse, and secondly—but I was going to say something that might offend the friends of the administration. But

debate on the whole scarce worth hearing, and much debate on the whole scarce worth hearing, and much less worth reading, not merely because the subject is very trite, but because its elements are few and exceedingly simple, and because the public feeling is alread; wrought up to a degree to which perhaps no language whatever could give any additional elevation. Who would have thought of gaining auditors to a description of the earthquake of Lisbon, while the scene itself in all its horrors was vividly before them? With what tesaper would they then have listended to a dissertation on the causes of earthe scene itself in all its horrors was vividly before em? With what temper would they then have stended to a dissertation on the causes of earth-

The debate was almost wholly dry and legal. Mr. Prentiss had in his Bill provided for the penalty of death to all surviving parties concerned in a duel, which had resulted in death. This was in fact the existing penalty by the common law, which on account of its severity, was not known in a single instance to have been ever carried into execution in this country. The Committee therefore changed this penalty for from ten to twenty years confinement in the peniten-iary. Mr. Clayton who is an able and sound lawyer, ught this still too severe, as it was not proposed to nish for the murder, but simply for taking the pre-inary steps to murder. He therefore proposed as substitute, confinement in a common ja than two years, a fine not exceeding \$2,000, and a disability forever after to hold office under the United States government. This amendment was opposed by both the opposite extremes on the subject, which to my mind in all times of excitement is one of the best proofs of correctness. Mr. Prentiss, for instance, opposed the last part of it as an enconstitutional en-croachment on the appointing power of the President and Senate, and Mr. Preston, as an infringement of the rights of the citizens of the States. Both objec-tions however were ably urged, and were not without much apparent weight in themselves. Mr. Clayton's amendment, was as a believe just on account of much apparent weight in themselves. Str. Clayon's amendment, was, as I believe, lost, on account of these objections, Yeas 12, Nays 20. Mr. White, not-withstanding this failure, endeavored in a speech of considerable length to make this objectionable fea-ture the only feature of the Bill, simply disqualifying all engaged in duels that should result in death, from holding office under the United States. This effort dso failed, as might have been expected, Yeas 13,

Nays 19.

The penalty of confinement in the penitentiary was reduced one half, making it from five to ten years, thus modified, was adopted without a division. Mr. Niles made a third effort to get in the disqualification for office under the U.S. but failed, Yens 14, Nays 17; a nearer approach than at either time before. Mr. Sevier, in the course of the debate, had made a rough running speech against the Bill, as a mere protection of Mr. James G. King, of this city, to send out to the running speech against the Bill, as a mere protection for members of Congress, when libelling their masters the people, and had made a notion to lay the whole subject on the rable, which of course failed. Yeus, Messrs, Lim, Nicholas, Preston, Ronne, Sevier; Nays 27. Mr. Sevier was the only one who op-

Yeas, Messrs. Linn, Nicholas, Freston, Konne, Sevier; Nays 27. Mr. Sevier was the only one who opposed its final passage, which was carried by Yeas 34. Mr. Roane voting for it, and Messrs. Linn, Nicholas and Preston, being either absent or not voting. Justice requires me to say, and I say it with extreme regret, that the proceedings of the Senate, as a whole on this subject was very unfortunate, doing as I believe more harm than good in their direct moral effect; and this lamentable result was, I think, wholly brought about by Mr. Smith, and Mr. Niles, both from the good old State of Connecticut, but mainly by the former, who began a boisterous speech in favor of the Bill, by virtually challenging all the duellists and bullies in the nation. He wanted no law to protect him against rifle or pistol, dirk or dagger; not he; he could protect himself; but he insisted that the poor misguided innocents of the north ought to have a law to protect them against the bloody-minded assassins of the south. I could have almost scourged him for this out of the Senate Chamber; but when he smiled assent, to an inquiry of Mr. Linn, whether he was not one of those who would at any risk properly resent a deadly insult, (confessing or he was not one of those who would at any risk properly resent a deadly insult, (confessing or rather as I think feigning himself a very duellist), my disgust was at its climax, and I felt as if I wanted to whip him as a boy at school. Shame on such a scene as this, in the highest legislative body of the nation, and on a subject too, so solemn and so eminently requiring to be managed in a decorous manner. It was probably this that caused any demurring whatever at the measure by southern members of the Senate. It was a simple called forth some severe animadversions on our also called forth some severe animadversions on our

also called forth some severe animadversions on our late President, and on those of the people who saw fit to elect the well known bloodiest duellist in the country to the Presidency.

Mr. Clay made a short speech, as was doubtless meet for him, very highly in favor of the Bill, but only as a corrective of that morbid public sentiment in the south, which imposes on an injured or insulted man the necessity either of disgrace or of fighting advel.

The Land Bill, also through a devious course has passed the Senate, reducing lands that have been in

Marischal College, Aberdeen. His competitor was Lord Lyndhurst, who had 84 votes—Lord Brough-

March, had made preparations for the celebration of the event by his tenant's, the cost of which was only \$60,000. This young gentleman is immensely rich. He bought an estate, not long ago, for which he paid nearly \$4,000,000.

\$60,000. This young gentleman is immensely rich. He bought an estate, not long ago, for which he paid nearly \$4,000,000.

The earthquake which has recently gone through some of the south eastern states of Europe, appears to have nearly ruined Bucharest; upwards of 300 houses have been thrown to the ground, and the number of deaths acknowledged by the government amounts to 60, although it is said that the real returns are withheld, in order to conceal the extent of the calamity. The shock lasted from Tuesday, Jan. 23, to Friday, the 26th. Two out of every five of the churches, public buildings, and the mansions of the nobility are so shaken, that they are expected to fall from day to day.

Delegates at New York, adjourned sine die on Mon-day. We learn that on Monday morning the annexed preamble and resolution were adopted—fourteen States voting in favor of it, and two, New York and States voting in favor of it, and two, New York and Mississippi, against it. The negative votes of New York and Mississippi were manifestly dictated by con-siderations of an opposite character, the former a pre-ference for an earlier date, and the latter a more re-

ures of the government; at the same time the Convention has been happy to observe in the recent letters of the Secretary of the Treasury specific assurances of an intention to sustain the banks, so far as it may be done through the fiscal operations of that department of the government.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Ranks of the several States to require specific asymptotic.

Banks of the several States to resume specie payment on the first Monday of January next, without pre-

solve adopted, leaves it to the banks of the several States, to resume at such time as their own condition, and their relations with other States shall render expedient. New York is becoming every day better prepared for the resumption, by the arrival of specie, and by the measures of the State government for strengthening the banks, by the loan of its credit, and affording a woost satisfactory remittance to Europe. No doubt is now entertained of the shifty of the New York banks to resume, and to make the resumption complete and effectual.—Daily Adv.

Solve date, of 145,099; bills of other band State 2,164,701, diminution 236,207, balances due other banks 2,107,989, incres ase 102,489:

Mass.

Specie by Wholesale.—We learn that arrangements have been made by the Bank of England, in connexion with Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Mr. James G. King, of this city, to send out to the address of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, One Million Sterling in Specie. Two Hundred Thousand Pounds have arrived by the Sheridan and Columbus, and the residue will be here by the packets, in succession; £100,000 by each.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

It is estimated by those who have good means of

It is estimated by those who have good means of knowing, that ten millions of dollars will be import-ed before June 1st, and that, without reducing the amount of bullion in the Bank of England below ten

Rhode Island Election took place on Wednesday last. In nineteen towns heard from, Mr. Sprague, (Whig) has received 2345 votes for Governor; Mr. Francis and others 1771. So far as heard from, 41 Whig and 16 Van Buren members are elected to the House of Representatives. The 10 Senators are voted for on one general ticket, and the Whig majority is estimated at 800 votes.

New York Election.—The city election in New York, which closed on Thursday was strongly contested on both sides, and more votes were given than were ever before polled at any election in the city. In consequence of the increased number of votes the result was rendered much more doubtful, and the greatest anxiety was felt during the progress of the election and the subsequent canvase, by both parties. It was ascertained during Thursday night, that the Mayor was re-elected by a small majority, but the fate of the Common Council remained in suspense until 8 o'clock on Friday evening. It then became known that each party had gained 8 wards, and that the custing ward was gained by the Whigs by only 7 votes. This gives a majority to the Whigs of one in each branch of the Common Council.

From Florida.—The steam packet Neptune arested on both sides, and more votes were given tha

apart, owing to the implacable enmity existing between them, and it was anticipated a war would occur as soon as they returned home. The Port Madison Patriot, of the 28th, says:—" There is a report that the Saux and Foxes are making warlike preparations against the Sioux. It is well known that a deadly hostility exists between these tribes, and should they be permitted to come in contact, the worst of consequences may be anticipated. The Sioux so far outnumber the Sauxs and Foxes, that it is apprehended, in the event of a general engagement, the latter tribes will be totally destroyed. Black Hawk and his sons refuse to join the expedition."

sons refuse to join the expedition." The Maine Legislature at their last session, passed The Mane Legislature at their last session, passed an additional Militia Bill, that contains the following wholesome provision, among others, which we should be glad to see adopted by every State in the Union, viz:—" if any individual officer, musician, or private, shall appear on any day of parade, with any fantastic or improper dress, or with any article attached to his dress, arms or accourtements, calculated or intended to excite ridicule, such persons shall forfeit and pay not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars."

Southern Convention,—The Southern Convention which assembled at Augusta, Ga, the 2d inst.

southern Convention.—The Southern Convention which assembled at Augusta, Ga. the 2d inst. adjourned after a session of three days. A report was presented by a committee appointed at the former session. It was drawn up by R. Y. Hayne of Charleston, and attempts to show by elaborate arguments, facts and figures, that it is the interest and duty of

The French consul in Loudon, Andrew Martin, committed suicide on the 5th, by blowing his brains out with a fewling piece.

On the 1st March, in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from Protestants in Ireland, setting forth the evil designs of the Catholica against the established charch. The Bishop was answered by Lord Melboarne and the Marquis of Clanricarde.

Lord Ward, who came of age on the 27th of March, had made preparations for the celebration of March, who came of age on the 27th of March, had made preparations for the celebration of March, who came of age on the 27th of March, who came of the standard and the machanism of the came of the standard of the standard of the side walk by Robert C. Bristol, commander of the standard of the side walk by Robert C. Bristol, commander of the standard of the side walk by Robert C. Bristol, commander of the standard of the side walk by Robert C. Bristol, commander of the standard of the side walk by Robert C. Bristol, commander of the standard of the side walk by Robert making his escape. It is thought that Bristol has crossed the lake to Canada. The affair, from its ex-

> and seven young men and boys went out in a sail boat belonging to the former on a sailing excursion in our harbor, and white beating back with a fresh S. W. wind the boat capsized and filled, and the persons on board only saved themselves by clinging to the suppose. gunwale. The accident was seen from our wharve and shore—and boats put off to the assistance of the sufferers. A whale i sufferers. A whale boat with four men, which left Smith's wharf, was the first to reach them, after rowing more than a mile, and succeeded in rescuing the whole eight from their perilous situation, though most of them were so chilled and exhausted that they could not speak. The Revenue boat, which left Philip's wharf, immediately came up and took the sufferers on board, and landed them at the wharf, and they were carried to various houses where mean could be used. carried to various houses where means could be used o recover them-with medical aid, and the m prompt and humane exertions, they cape from a watery grave, will have a tendency to check the pernicious practice, so common to our seaports, of pleasure excursions on the Sabbat

> The wife of Samuel Coley, of Norwalk, Ct. was burnt to death on Thursday evening last; while in a state of helpless intoxication her clothes took fire, and before assistance reached her, she was so severely burned that she lived but a few hours.

> > NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE MISSIONABLES AND FRIENDS OF THE MASSA-CHURETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Those Missionaries who have not yet made their annual eports to the Acting Secretary of the M. M. S., are respectilly requested to forward them without delay.

The Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies also, are earne sired to furnish copies of their annual reports; or,

The Treasurers of Auxiliary Societies, or of individua Churches, who may have funds in their hands, devoted to Home Missions, are also respectfully requested to forward them, as early as possible, either to John Punchard, Esq. 8a-lem, the Treasurer, or to Benjamin Perkins, Esq. Boston, As-sistant Treasurer of the M. M. S., that the urgent claims of Missionaries may be promptly met; and also that they may be duly credited in the Annual Report.

And such Congregations as have yet made no collections he present year for Home Missions, and individuals who are rrompted by the love of God and their country, to seek the presperity of the American Zion, are affectionately invited to "do what they can," without loss of time, to replenish the funds of the M. M. S.

R. S. STORRS, tomas of the M. M. S.

R. S. Storrs,

Acting Secretary of the M. M. S.

Braintree, April 17, 1898.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The twenty-second Annual Meeting of the American Edution Society, will be held in the city of New York, utilities do in the city of the Meeting of the continues of the Control of the Control of the Rooms of the Control American Education Society, at 4 o'clock P. M. o meeting will be held in the Broadway Tubernacle

Worester, on Tuesday the sth day of May, at 10 colock A. M. The business of the Annual Meeting will be trussacted in the forenous, and at 2 o'clock P. M. there will be public religious exercises, when the Reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee will be presented, and a sermino or advises delivered. There will be presented, and a sermino or advises delivered. There will be several addresses. It is very devening, when there will be several addresses this very desirable that ministers and others, who feel interested in this Society should attend this meeting, as the question of dividing it is to be considered. It is expected that the collections in all the towns, connected with this Society, will be made before the Annual Meeting, and paid over to the Treasurer, the Hon. Abjah higelow, of Worcester; and as the wants of the Parent Society are now exceedingly pressing, it is earnestly hoped that they will be thieral. Janse D. Farshwoottn, Paxion, April 11, 1830.

The semi-annual meeting of the Retirious Charitable Society of Middlesex North Vicinity, will be held at Leominster, in the Meetinghouse of the Rev. O. G. Hubbard, on Wednesday, 2d May, at 10 o'clock A. M.

John B. Davenport, Sec Ty.

The members of the Mynor Association are hereby to

The members of the MENDON ASSOCIATION are hereby reminded that their next meeting will be at the house of Rev Elisha Fisk, in Wrentham, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at 4 o clock P. M.

E. SMALLEY, Scribe.

There will be a stated meeting of the North Suppole Association, at the house of the Rev. Seth Bliss, No. 19 Somerest street, Boston, on Tuesday next, the 24th inst at 9 o' clock A. M.

creet arreet, anotho, on Tuesday heat, the 24th inst at 9 o' clock A. M.

A meeting of the Manacakusetts Peace Society will be held at the Berry street Vestry, on Monday evening sext, at 7 1-2 o'clock. All persons interested are invited to attend.

The 24th semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk Conference of Churches, will be holden at the Church of Rev. Mr. Lamson, in Brighton, on Wednesday, the 2nd of May next. The Conference will meet in the Vestry, at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.; and the public exercises at 2 o'clock P. M. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

The Middlesex Union Association will meet in Leominster, at the house of Rev. O. G. Hubbard, on Tuesday, the 1st day o'flay, at 11 o'clock A. M.; Joseph W. Cansa, Baxbard' April 10, 1838.

The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex Bibbe Society will be held at Bedford, Wednesday, 25th inst, at 10 A. M. The Directors will meet at 2. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as the question of dissolution will come up for discussion. Editors of papers that are circulated in Middlesex County will do a favor just to insert the above notice.

South Reading, April 11. Request Excession. Sciences will be Morester North Auxiliary Education Society will

The Worcester North Auxiliary Education Society will hold their annual meeting at Rev. Mr. Gay's Meetinghouse, in Hubburdston, on Thursday, 26th inst. The meeting for business will be at 10 o'clock A. M. The public exercises will be attended at hulf past 1 o'clock P. M.

ALEX'B LOVELL, Phillipaton, April 9, 1828.

2w. Sec'ry.

merican Board, the last month were \$96,696,21; it should have been \$16,698,21.—Perinsps the greater mistake was that he triends of Missions did not bring up the Receipts to \$96,-60. That amount could be well appropriated.

In Salem, Mr. George C. Hodgdon, of this city, to Miss Elisabeth F. Rojes, of S.
In Woburh, 12th inst. by Oliver B. Coolidge, Esq. Capt.
Henry Flagg, ic Miss Caroline Winn, all of Woburn.
In Paxton, April 11, by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Daniel
John B. Brown, to Miss Eliza Chittendon, of Onkham.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday atternoon, John Binney, Esq. aged.

8, President of the Granite Bank and Tremont Insurance Co.
On Saturday, Mrs. Jane Bell, wife of Mr. Win, Bell.
In Charlestown, Charlotte M. daughter of Albert and Ellen
I. Case, 3 years and 3 months.
At Newton, Lower Falls, on Monday morning, Mrs. Hannah Curtis, widow of the late Mr. Selomon Curtis, 58.

Carris, widow of the late Mr. Selomon Curtis, 58.

ook. in Fitzwilliam, N., H., April 5th, Miss Susan, daughter

Brighton Market -- MONDAY, April 16, 1838.

At market 200 Eecf Cattle, 10 yokes Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, 310 Sheep, and 275 Swine.

Patess—Beef Cattle—A yoke or two were sold for a tride nore than our highest quotations: we quote first quality at 125 a 756; second quality 6 75 a 87; third quality 5 75 a 6 50.

Working Oxen—A very few sales only were made.

Cover and Calvess—Sales were made at \$27, 30, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 3 75, \$8, 7, 50, and \$8.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1, 14 a 7 3-8 for Bows, and \$1-4 a 8 3-8c for Borws. at retail 9c for Bows, and 10c for Barrows.

THE Spring Term will commence on Monday, April 20, and continue 12 weeks. The Summer Term July 30, and continue 11 weeks. The Summer Term July 30, and continue 11 weeks.

TUITION.—Common English Branches,
Higher do. do. including Latin and Greek, 6,00.
Assistants are engaged who will give instruction in French, Italian and Drawing, each of which will be \$9,00 additional. Music taught if desired. Six or 8 young ladies may find pleasant accommodations at the house of the Instructor. Board, \$2,00 per week, including Washing.

REFERSENESS.—Rev. Lyman Gilbert, West Newton—Rev. Hut-bard Winsdow, and Den. Juline A. Palmer, Boston.

SAMUEL WARREN, M. D. Principal.

West Newton, April 20, 1838. 3w.—(*)

Barnes' Notes on Corinthians.

NOTES, Explanatory and Practical, on the First Epis of Paul to the Corinthians. By Albert Barnes, fresh tot, just received and for sale, wholesale and retuil, GEORGE W. LIGHT, I Cornhill. Sw. April 20 Meditations on the Last Days of Christ

Meditations on the Last Days of Chr.

CONSISTING of Sixteen Sermons, preached at Consunople and Odessa. By William Schauffer, Missioof the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign MissioCovrews:—Let. Christ's Entrance into Jerusalem.—
Cather, Glorid by name.—Sal. The Great Passover.—
Cather, Glorid by name.—Sal. The Great Passover.—
Committee of Christ.—6th. Beard or Christ.—6th.
Sence of Golgotha.—8th. The Penittent Third on the CroSth. The Bural of Christ.—16th. The Great Morning.—
The Walk to Enumaus.—12th. The Great Evening.—
Thomas's Conversion.—14th. The Barly meeting at the
of Titerius.—15th. The meeting of the five hundred Brett—
16th. The Ascension of our Lord. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAMMELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

Life and Times of Whitefield. WHE community have now an opportunity of proc well executed library edition of the Life and T this excellent man, so well known and revered by goots world. By Rev. Robert Philip, of Maberly Cha

ther of "Devotional tenors, hooks. It is just published in New York, and for sale, whose saie and refail, at the lowest prices, by Sie and refail, at the lowest prices, by Also for sale as above.—James' Christian Professor. The Flower Fuded. Philips' Devotional Guides, &c. 2w. 4.20

BOOKS ON PARTICULAR SINS.

SABBATH BREAKING, viz. Story of Edward and Jan showing its foily and wickedness. The Fourth of mandment; Joe Bennet and his firend Thomas; showing dreasfull consequences; The Way to be Happy; do. App tices' Disloques; written by the mother of an apprent

ake and correction of some of the above sins nefind the rebuke and correction of some of the above sus in cessary, will be aided by putting an appropriate and faithfully et attractive book into the hands of the child; and the above the area of the child; and the above the sused with success. Written for the American Sunday School Union, and for sale at their Depository, No. 2 Cours STREET.

WM. B. TAPPA S.

WM. B. TAPPA S.

Wis. Agent Am. S. S. Union.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL WORKS

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL WORKS,

DUBLISHED at Andover—for sale wholesale or retail, by

CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street,
do do Romans,
do do Rossomar,
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do Course of Hebrew Study,
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do Ernesti on Interpretation,
do Letter 12 Chanding,
do do Willer—do on Greek Accents,
do Study of the Original Languages—do on Baptism.
Jahn's Biblical Archaeology, translated from the German, by
Upham.

CHURCH PSALMODY:

COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, adapted to Public Worship. Selected from Dr. Watte other Authors. By Lowell, Masos and David Exc.—Published by PERKINS & MARVIN, 116 hington Street, Boston.

ting to the public such a work as this, it is ob-

other work extant.

From Rev. Messrs. Boies, Rogers, Crooby, Holmes, and Palmer.

The Church Psalmody has been used in the churches under
our care, with entire satisfaction. We know of no collection of
Fashus and Hyanus, combining so much variety of matter, beauty
of composition, and adaptation to secred music, as this volume.

William M. Rogens, Pastor of the Frankin St. Ch. Roston
Daniel Caonie, Pastor of Walking Church, Charlesteen,
Stlessin Holmes, Pastor of Walk Cong. Ch. New Bedford,
Ray Palmes, Pastor of Third Cong. Charch, Bath, Maine.

Ray Palmen, Pauter of Third Cong. Charch, Bath, Maine, Haller of Third Cong. Charch, Bath, Maine, to the work has also been recommended and approved of by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Lyman Beecher, Rev. Bennet't yler, Rev. B. B. Wisner, Rev. Warene Pay, Rev. William Conse, Rev. William Conse, Rev. William Lonks, Rev. William Hones, Rev. Desperation of the Consense of the Consen

AND will be published soon, Select Discourses of Rev. Schuel Horario Stranns, late Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. With his Life and Character; Comprising many of his Foreign Letters, and some Extracts from his Note Book in Italy. JOSIAH A. STEARNS, Auril 20. (7)

SUPPLEMENT to the COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.

Proof render the Comprehensive Commentary the most com-plete work of the kind in the English Language, and as perfect a help as boosble to the study of the Brile, the pub-

using it.

In chief contents of the Supplement will be as follows:—

I. A new, full and complete Concordance, iduateful and gravings founded on full territorities, mith Cruden's defining, forming it is believed on many accounts, a more when a work than either Butterworth of Creden, or any other is.

inds.
III. A GUIDE TO THE READING AND STUDY OF THE BIBLE,

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DEBLISHED by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street,
I. Cicero de Senectute et de Amieltía. Accedunt notæ Anelicæ, pp. 158.
II. Cicero de Official. licze. pp. 158.

Il. Ciero de Officiis. Accedunt notæ Anglicæ. pp. 297.

III. and IV. Ciero de Oratore. Accedunt notæ Anglicæ.

pp. 227 and 229.

III. And IV. Ciero de Oratore. Accedunt notæ Anglicæ.

V. P. Terentii Afri Audria Adelph' ac. Accedunt notæ

nglicæ.

In addition to the above, the series will probably comprise selection in three volumes, from the works of Tacitus, one blame of Plantus, and the remaining works of Cicero, in the volumes.

CROCKER & BREWSFIE, 4 Washington street, do Gommentary on the Episte to the Helerose, do Horce Commentary, on the Commentary of the Course of Helerose Study, do Grammar of the New Testament Dialect, do Ernest on Interpretation, do Letter to Channing, do Letter to Channing, do Miler—do on Greek Accents, do Study of the Original Languages—do on Baptism.

Jaha's Biblical Archaeology, translated from the Geranan, by Upham.

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Jaha's Biblical Archaeology, translated from the Geranan, by Upham.

Harmony of the Gospels in Greek, with Newcome's Notes. Elements of Theology, by Stor and Flatt, translated by Schunucker, 1 vol. évo, 2d edition; Higg a Introduction to the Writings of the New Testament, translated by Writings of the New Testament of Writings of the New Testame

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWTON.

ACLERGYMAN in Worcester County says......" I would be the two more boarders from Boston into my family the enuming season; if you should know of any persons who will a guestian the country soon of the country soon. I would hank you to direct them to us. As I spend considerable time every day is instructing my children, I should like to take a few others to be associated with them; and we would pay the same attention to them that we do to our own, and on as reasonable terms as it can be afforded." Inquire at this office.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWTON.

To Use Two-Board Tw

nt good. If the thoughts of the il, they are yet pre

drunkard's guill, argues the author, lies not in drunkenness, but in drinking that which produces ness. Consequently, that legislation is wrong, ich punishes the drankard for acts committed with insane mind, and yet allows and encourages him use a poison which renders him insane. And the onder of the poison is as guilty as the consumer of ; he is an accessory before the fact, to all the crimes insane drunkard commits. From fifty to five undred copies of this pithy address ought by some means to be furnished for distribution in each and wery town of the Commonwealth. We have met th nothing better adapted to open the eyes of comgity to the real GUILT of all consumers and vendes of intexicating liquors, of every grade. It has a

April 20, 1838.

HE FEAR OF GOD, THE ONLY TRUE COURAGE. A Samon, preached at High street Church, Portland, March 19, 1838. pp. 16. By John W. kering. Pastor.

From the comprehensive command, "Fear God," c. C. has deduced very rich and copious instrucalative and practical unbeliever. From various ions, rather than any distinct announcement it is ious that the sermon was occasioned by recent lling events at the seat of Government; and the e, nature and wide spread effects of the crime uelling are very fairly illustrated. "The code of is held up to just contempt; and the folly of uting the fear of man for the fear of God; and ding to public opinion when it clashes with divine is stigmatized as it ought to be; base and despi-Happy would it be for our country, and hone to our holy religion, did every palpit in the ad speak forth in tones of mingled tenderness and rebuke like those of this discourse. Prepared. with reference to the personal benefit of addressed," than to "swell the strong tide of blic feeling," it forms a good model for all Sabdiscourses on great public vices; attacking the from which they spring, rather than the branches which they grow. It was well that it was preached; better that it is published; and it will be best of if it shall open the eyes of men on the great truth; hat to "Fear God and keep his commandments is

HE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS; designed especially to illustrate the early Scripture History. pp. 160. Boston, American Sunday School Union, Depository 22 Court

The Bedouin Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael; and more certainly retain the predicted charactic of their great progenitor, ("he will be a wild not his hand will be against every man, and every n's hand against him;") than the customs and mars of the age in which he lived. Much light is least to back upon the patriarchal age, from the dern history of those marauding tribes which still abit the same vast wilderness, and plume themselves on their honorable descent, and their fidelity in nd not more certainly retain the predicted characun's hand against him;") than the customs and flected back upon the patriarchal age, from the see on their honorable descent, and their fidelity in intaining unimpaired, through 3,000 years, the charer of their forefathers. Not a little of this light is atrated in this volume, and brought to bear on reader's eye, so as to make him almost an eye ness of the modes of life prevailing in the days of ham, Isaac and Jacob. We have been highly ratified with the clear and certain visions of the

HE RAINY AFTERNOON, or, how to bear Disappointment. American Sunday School Union. pp. 68. Boston, Depository No. 22. Court street. A well framed conversation between a pious mothad her three children, on bearing the lesser disapments of life with Christian equanimity. Haponceived, well sustained, and true to nature and Bale throughout, it will gratify and instruct both young and the old, on a subject too little thought

and still less thoroughly understood. FE OF TIMOTHY DEXTER, embracing Sketches of the Eccentric Characters that composed his As-sociates. By Samuel L. Knapp. Published by G. N. Thompson, 32 Washington street. 1838. A very good illustration of the fact, that wealth not produce happiness or respectability, if it is ac-

nied with ignorance and vice. Amusing and ect, as far as we know.

THE BAPTIZED CHILD. Editor,-I see the advertisement of a book ened, The Baptized Child, which is well recom-nded. It occurs to me that the use of this book nded. It occurs to me that the use of this book the employed to instruct children in the orthodox triae of the trinity. The words used in the cere-ny are those in which Christ commanded his disciso to preach the gospel. "Go ye and teach all ma-ces, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Spirit." Matt. 28, 19, ere is the express authority of Christ, for giving and reverence to the Father, the Son, and the pirit. No inferiority is admitted in the Son and the rit. This text, and the passage John 3, 23, which lets "that all men should honor the Son even as y honor the Father," leaving no room to question daty of believing in the divinity of Christ. I dare

e duty of believing in the divinity of Control
t question the duty, and I see not how any person
question it, without denying the divine original of
M. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON. Persons having in their hands any funds designed r this Society, are requested to forward them as non as practicable. Those who may be owing the ociety for publications, will confer a favor by send-ing the balance. Several churches that usually make a annual contribution to aid the Society, have not itted any funds to the Society the present yet remitted any funds to the Society the present year, which closes on the 10th of May. It is hoped that the congregations that have not yet taken collections for this cause will do so before that time, and that their Pastors will bring the subject before them. The Society is greatly in noed of funds. Their Treasury is largely overdrawn. While the calls for aid in supplying Tracis and books in our own land are most argent, and the calls from foreign missionary stations for funds to graphly our principagates to discounting funds to enable our missionaries to disseminate livine teath from the press among the millions to show they have access are more earnest, and the prospect of usefulness more encouraging than in any former year. 8 BLtss. Sec. and Ass't. Treas.

Beston, No. 5 Carabill, April 14th.

THE SMALL POX AND INDIANS AGAIN. A few weeks since, an inquiry was made through the Recorder whether any thing had been done, or was doing, to arrest the progress of this dreadful dis-order among the Indians. The following is a copy of a communication from the Office of Iudian Affairs

at Washington, in reply to inquiries made by letter relative to the subject. There appears no objections to its publication, but reasons why its contents should be made known to those who sympathise deeply with the suffering Indian, it will no doubt give much relief.

Yours respectfully, J. S. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, April 5th, 1838.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt

your letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to the

scretary of War, and referred to this Office. It ives me pleasure to be able to relieve the solicitude expressed by you, and felt by others, for the adop-tion of measures, to check the progress of the small pox among the Indian tribes. Upon the receipt of

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Montreal, at New York, brings dates from London to the 10th March, inclusive. March, inclusive.

Mr. Jauden, agent for the "United States Bank" of Pennsylvania, had announced to the holders of U.S. Bank Bonds, of which there was a large amount due on the 1st of April, that he was ready to pay them on the 2d of March, discounting at the rate of 3 per cent per ann. This had given great confidence to the holders of U.S. Bank Securities, and U.S. Bank Stock sold at 125 Long.

tock sold at £25 10s. Stock sold at £25 10s.

The Montreal brought \$600,000 in specie.

A Tory motion to represent to Her Majesty that the troubles in Canada had resulted in a great degree from the want of foresight and energy of Her Majesty's Ministers, was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of only 29. The Liberal or Whig papers are full of rejoicing at this ministerial victory.

am, 88.

There was something of a fire on the morning of There was something of a fire on the morning of March 6th, in the extensive range of buildings known as the Temple. About twenty lawyers were burned out; among them were the attorney general and Mr. Maule, the Queen's counsel.

The French consul in London, Andrew Martin, committed suicide on the 5th, by blowing his brains out with a fowling piece.

On the 1st March, in the House of Lords, the Bishen of Fretter researched a pointing from Protestants.

The Bank Convention .- The Convention of Bank

mote one.

"Whereas it is found necessary in order to simultaneous action by the Banks in the resumption of specie payments, as to proceed in designating a period for that purpose as to secure the nearest approach to manimity. And whilst in the judgment of this Convention the return to specie payments and the preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will designed assembly separately to the course of the General Governance. pend essentially on the course of the General Gov or the banks to make the effort in good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measurements.

luding an earlier resumption on the part of such anks as may find it necessary or deem it proper. It is understood that the banks of New York will esume in May, at the date which has been named by We understand it was stated in the course of iscussion, by delegates from this State, that if niks of other States were ready for resumption, of Massachusetts are at this moment. The rehose of Massachusetts are at this moment. The re-olve adopted, leaves it to the banks of the severa

Associated Banks.—The monthly return of the Associated Banks of this city, shows their condition on the 7th inst. The amount of circulation of the 25 banks, is \$2,231,519, b-ing a diminution, as compared with the statement of Feb. 3, of \$184,564. The amount of balances due to other banks is \$3,070,-164. being a reduction, since the above date of 464; being a reduction, since the above date of \$910,500; deposites not on interest \$3,099,082, reduction \$609,649; deposites on interest \$1,619,388, reduction 427,788. The amount of specie on banks in the

whole amount of loans \$22,152,609, being a retion in two months of \$2,412,003.—Daily Adv.

million pounds sterling—as the tendency of gold was constant from the continent to England.
[N. Y. American.

From Florida.—The steam packet Neptune arrived at New York on Saturday, in 63 hours from Charleston. She brings a confirmation of the news before received, of the seizure by Gen. Jesup of more than 500 Indians, near Jupiter Inlet.

The Sioux and Saux and Foxes.—It will be remembered that when the Sioux warriors were here last fall, with the warriors of the combined tithes of Saux and Foxes, it was found necessary to keep them

Line Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Sioux and Saux and Foxes.—It will be remembered that when the Sioux warriors were here last fall, with the warriors of the combined tithes of Saux and Foxes, it was found necessary to keep them

Line The Endows of the Committee of th

Poetry.

THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

I heard the forests as they cried

- Unto the valleys green,
 "Where is that red-browed hunter race
 Who loved our leafy screen?
 They humbled 'mid these dewy glades
- The red deer's autlered crown,
- Or souring at his highest noon
- Then in the zephyr's voice replied
- Those vales so meekly blest:
 They reared their dwellings on our side,
 Their corn upon our breast; Their corn upon our breast;
 A blight came down, a blast swept by,
- And where that exiled people fled
- Ningara, of the mountains grey,
- anded from his th
- Prolonged the thunder-tone,
 Those chieftains at our side who stood
- Upon our christening day, Who gave the glorious names we bear, Our sponsors—where are they?"
- And then the fair Ohio charged
- Her many sisters dear,
 "Show me, once more, those stately forms,
 Within my mirror clear:"
 But they replied, "Tall barks of pride Do chase our waters blue,
- And strange keels ride our farthest tide re's their light canoe?"
- The farmer drove his ploughshare deep"Whose bones are these?" said he;
 "I find them where my browsing sheep
- Roum o'er the upland lea:' But starting sudden to his path
- om seemed to gi me of feathers on his head,
- A quiver at his side He pointed to the rifled grave
- And with a hollow groan invok The vengeance of the sky;
- O'er the broad realm, so long his own,
- Gazed with despairing ray,
 Then on the mist that slowly curled
- illy away .- London Forget-me-not

Discussion.

SLAVERY IN THE TIME OF CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES .- NO. I.

"I am sorry," said the Rev. Mr. — "to hear brother — say, that Christ and his Apostles made no direct attack upon Slavery; for he has not proved, and I think cannot prove, that Slavery existed in their day, in any such form as that in which it exists now in buch form as that in which it exists now in this country." Two points of inquiry are here presented. 1. The existence of Slavery here presented. 1. The existence of Slavery in the time of Christ. And 2. The condition of Slavery, at that period. The present arti-cle will be confined to the existence of Slave-

The existence of Slavery among the Jews.

That time, cannot, I think be fairly disputed. That it existed in the case of Abraham, we The following is an inspired de-of his estate. "He had sheep and oxen, and he asses, and men servants, and maid servants, and she asses and camels." One can scarcely fail to believe, from the fact that these "servants" are placed in the mid-dle, between "sheep, and oxen and he asses," on one side, and "she asses and camels" on the other, that they were considered articles of property. The same thing, substantially is said of Isaac and Jacob.

The Mosaic law forbade the Hebrews to en-

alaye their own countrymen. But it permitted them to purchase slaves from the heathen. "Both thy bond men and thy bond maids, (said Moses,) shall be of the heathen, that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond men and bond maids; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond men forener." Their being left to children, shows that being "bond men forever," means that the children of bond men and bond women should be in the same condition with their parents; and this establishes the fact, that Slavery was to be perpetual in the Hebrew nation. The late editor of the Bibli-cal Repository, in the No. for Oct. 1835, has expressed an opinion that Slavery did not ex-ist among the Jews in the time of Christ. But can be tell us what become of the descendants of such slaves as existed among them after the conquest of Canaan? and of such, as from time to time, were obtained by purchase from among the heathen? Do we not find a distinct among the heather? Do we not find a distinct allusion to them, in the following language of our Saviour. "But, and if that servant say in his heart, my Lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to beat the men servants, and the maid servants, and to eat and drink, and be drunken, the Lord of that servant will come in a day that he looketh not for him, and at any in a day that he looketh not for him, and at an in a day that he looketh not for him, and at an hour when he is not aware, and will cut him in sunder, and will appoint him his portion with unbelievers. And that servant which knew his Lord's will and prepared not himself, shall be beaten with many stripes." It seems quite impossible that the allusions in the above passage, can be taken from the state of mere hired servers. servants. The conclusion then is, that Slavery existed among the Jews in the time of Christ. And can we draw any other conclusion from the parable of the "talents?" Were sion from the parable of the "talents?" Were those hired servants to whom the talents were committed, at liberty to leave their place at their own option? The allusions in the above passages were, doubtless, familiar to our Lord's hearers; though not of the most elevated class of society, which seems to show the general prevalence of Slavery in his time

Though the Jews might lawfully purchase a bond man of the heathen, he might not steal one on penalty of death. Is it fair to conclude from this, that purchasing a man and stealing him are not the same thing? By a statute of Alfred the Great against theft; "The pur-chase of a man, a horse or an ox without a voucher to warrant the sale," was strictly for bidden. In his day, buying men and stealing them were not the same thing. Yours, FREE

FREE DISCUSSION.

For the Boston Recorder PEACE AND WAR.

Mr. Editor,—I have read with much interest the articles in the Recorder, by President Allen, and Mr. Ladd, relating to Peace and War. It is a subject on which I have long wished to get more light. It would oblige memuch, if Dr. Allen, or some other able advocate of Defensive War, would define the term, families; all but seven own land, the whole amount of land, owned by them is 4,000 acres. The oldest settlers have been here eight years or of Great Britain, or of both, a defensive war? Had the United States, a few years since planged in a war with France, for witholding a just claim, would it have been a Defensive War, on our part? And what would it have been on the part of France? What wars, among Christian nations, for fifty years past, have been Defensive Wars, and what wars, among Christian nations, for fifty years past, have been Defensive Wars, and what make the property of the white people concerning the propose of raising funds to be under the part of the committed by them since the still have been on the part of France? What wars, among Christian nations, for fifty years past, have been Defensive Wars, and what make the propose of raising funds to be completed in the propose of raising funds to build an academy. The plan is, to put up a building 40 feet long and 20 feet wide—divided into two rooms, and warring nations include the same idea?

Again. If war is ever purely defensive, in sits origin, does it continue so to its termination? If not, when and by what means, does it lose termination? If not, when and assume an offensive character?

An answer to these questions, with references to facts that admit of examination, will greatly oblige N. S. greatly oblige

[We publish these questions in the hope that they will only lead to a calm discussion of principles, free from personalities. But let succeeding articles be short, that they may be read - Editor.

Cause of Freedom.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[Collected for the Boston Recorder.]
Impious. The following sentence is extracted on an article in a Charleston, (S. C.) paper, addressed by some persons who call themselves natives of Vermont, to the citizens of that State, in regard to the resolutions of their le-

gislature on the subject of slavery. "Institu-tions, such as were ordained by Moses and the prophets, and sanctioned by the teachings of the Son of God, are not to be interfered with, much less overthrown by the impertinent local legislation of our native State."

Southern Logic,—A writer in the Raleigh, N. C. Stundard, undertakes to prove that Henry Clay is an abolitionist; and among other arguments, cites the fact that the State of Kenguinents, cites the fact that the State of Ken-tucky have called a convention for the purpose of abolishing slavery. The following query amounts to an admission that slavery cannot stand the ordeal of discussion: "Where and when did it ever happen, that slavery was not abolished, after a convention was once called to consider the subject?"

What is Slavery?—The following just pice.

What is Slavery?—'The following just picture of American Slavery, is from the pen of James G. Birney, Esq. who is well acquainted, by experience and personal observation, with "Southern institutions." It needs no comment. Can a relation, embracing such principles, be imposent?

les, be innocent?

1. The slaves are deprived of all their wages from the beginning of life to the end of it.
There is not a slave in the South, that possesses a right that is available to him, to one dollar of the proceeds of his toil.

2. The slave trade is carried on with a sys-

ten as complete as the trade in any other mer-chantable commodity. Vessels freighted only with slaves are regularly cleared from the custom house in the District of Columbia, and other places, for more southern parts—where their cargoes are offered for sale in the market. Coffles of slaves are driven through the country, by land, in chains, without any necessity for concealment, and without exciting astonish-ment, to the same market.

3. Among American slaves there is no such

thing as legal marriage. A husband acquires no rights in the wife, nor the wife in the hus-band. Neither do they, jointly or severally, acquire any right to the superintendence of their children, nor to their services. Every master can sell his slave at discretion. Any relation in which the slave may stand to others is not a rush in the way of the master. That the domestic ties of the slave are in fact often

the domestic ties of the slave are in fact often broken up, it would be useless to state.

4. There is in the American master an unlimited power of chastisement. He has a power that no one can question over the body of the slave. He may kill his slave in the presence of one hundred of his other slaves—or of the same number of free school again. of the same number of free colored people, and he is in no danger of punishment, or even of heing questioned, for the offence; for they are he is in no danger of punishment, or even of heing questioned, for the offence; for they are by law, incompetent to testify against a white man. It is not known that a master has suffered the penalty of death, in a single instance, for the murder of his slave.

5. The slaves are forbidden the acquisition of his right.

5. The staves are forbidden the acquisition of letters, in the most elementary form. It is made penal even in the masters to teach their slaves to read or write.

6. They are forbidden to attend the preaching of colored men;—and that they do not, in any numbers, attend the preaching of white men is also well known.

Influence of Slavery.—A young man from the North, kept a Sabbath School for blacks, in Conecuh county, Alabama, and was indicted under a law which imposes \$250 fine for teaching slaves to read. The foreman was unable to subscribe his own name to the finding of the jury, but made his wars.—This fact is stated jury, but made his MARK. This fact is stated on the authority of the late Mr. Crawford, of Mobile, who was then solicitor for the district.

Abolition in France. - The Emancipator contains a letter from a member of the French chamber of deputies, stating that the chamber has, by a large majority, taken into considerhas, by a large majority, taken into consider-ation the proposition for enfranchisement, "Thus," says he, "the principle of abolition has been adopted by our chamber of deputies, Give information of this through your excel-lent journal, to the representatives of those parts of your country which love liberty only for themselves, and suffer the advocates of the slave to be murdered."

At the annual conference of the Methodist Protestant church, held at Rochester, Mass. on the 13th of March, resolutions were passed, recommending to the general conference so to amend the article in their constitution relating to suffrage, that it shall read "every lay male member," instead of "every while male mem-ber;" and also, that the conference regard American slavery as a moral evil.

Spirit of Liberty.-The following resolution was recently passed at a meeting in New Or-

" Resolved, That while we are unwilling to "Resolved, That while we are unwilling to compromit the United States, in their relation with friendly powers, we hail enthusiastically the resistance of all injured people to oppression in any quarter of the world, and especially in our own—the eradle of liberty."

Abolitionists have never propagated a sentiment so incendiary as this.

ment so incendiary as this, Removal of the seat of Government .- It seems this project is in agitation, in order to get rid of the vexed question of slavery in the district of Columbia. A member of Congress, in a letter to the editor of a Cincinnati paper, recommends that city as the future seat of governments ernment, &c. thinks the southern members could be satisfied, because they could keep their slaves on the Kentucky side of the river; and the Northern members, because it would increase their mileage!

The following is an extract from a letter of Mr. Wattles, published in the Emancipator, dated "Cabin Creek, In. March 24." In contains intelligence cheering to the friend of the colored man. Mr. Wattles has been for some years devoting himself to their improvement. He has persuaded many of them to leave the cities, and settle on the new lands at the West.

where they can acquire and maintain indepen-dence and respectability.

"There are in this settlement fifty colored "There are in this settlement fifty colored families; all but seven own land, the whole amount of land, owned by them is 4,000 acres. The oldest settlers have been here eight years. I am told by their neighbors that they have opened more land than settlers of their property commonly do in the same time. I made some inquiry of the white people concerning their moral character, and could not hear of a private set of their committee the property of the same time.

gaged a gentleman and lady, as teachers, of liberal education, and of survivi liberal education, and of considerable experience. Some white people in the neighborhood are anxious to have the school commence as they included. s they intend to send."

The following extracts are from a letter of a lady residing in Louisiana, who emigrated from New England: "For me it is no pleasing idea that I am sur-Louisiana, who emigrated

"For me it is no pleasing idea that I am surrounded by the poor slaves, of whose suffering, privations, and labors, the half had not been told me; it is impossible to judge correctly without being an eye-witness of their situation; should I ever reside in a free state, I shall be more of an abolitionist than I ever was; but here it is hardly judicious to express one's entition.

one's opinion.

"Education is very much neglected, sin and ignorance abound, the Sabbath is all the time the negroes have to labor for themselves, while the white people visit, ride for pleasure, hunt, fish, &c."

Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, writter Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, written just before the close of the Revolutionary war, says: "I think a change is already perceptible since the origin of the present revolution. The spirit of the master is abating, that of the is rising from the dust, his co ifying, the way I hope preparing under the au spices of heaven, FOR A TOTAL EMANCIPATION and that this is disposed, in the order of events to be with the consent of the masters, rather han by their extirpation."

Miscellany.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Editor of the Vermont Chronicle, in his last paper, says the following tribute to old Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts is now in

The Legislature of ansastriuscus is now in session. The papers brought before it show that the spirit in which the Plymouth and Massachuscus Colonies were planted, is still prevalent and powerful enough to have great influence on legislation. There is manifested a genence on legislation. There is manifested a generous public spirit, and a disposition to provide liberally for the well-being as well as the wealth of the community, and for the distant future no less than the present; a thoughtful regard for improvement in men as well as things. Let us enumerate a few important movements:

1. A Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, and other distinguished anothers.

Governor and other distinguished gentlemen, with a very able and accomplished Secretary, on a liberal salary, who devotes his whole time to the improvement of common schools through-

at the State,

2. A State Agricultural Society, with County
associations of the same character, liberally
ided from the public treasury in diffusing agricultural knowledge and exciting a spirit of ian overnent among farmers.

3. Special bounties for the encouragement of

agricultural enterprize in particular departments, —such as the bounties on silk, (enough to defray the whole expense of making and recling),—the

bounty on wheat, &c.

4. The Topographical, Geological, and Agricultural Surveys,—conducted on the most thorough and liberal plan, by gentlemen of eminent 5. The collection of statistics,—embracing

the state of education; pauperism; crime; im-prisonment in juds and houses of correction; he results of manual labor in manufactures of every kind, &c. &c. every kind, &c. &c.

6. The Legislation by which towns and counties have been enabled to protect themselves against spirit-selling; and the contemplated abro-

gation of the License system.
7. The generous provision made for the Insane, the Blind, and other unfortunate classes. 8. Assistance given to internal improvement

The credit of the state, to the amount of \$2,000, 000, has just been pledged to aid in the comple e great western rail road, which is t

ion of the great western rail road, which is to connect Boston with the immense west. Measures like these—of such magnitude, and many of them so evidently connected with the distant future and with the highest interest of man -cannot fail to exert an elevating and healthful influence on the Legislature and the people. It does a man good to think of any great and worthy bject, and bring it home to his purse and his heart; to connect himself and his children, in his thoughts and hopes, with the public and with remote posterity, through the medium of great public interests.

IDLE WORDS.

Bishop Burgess, in speaking of his intimate friendship with Archbishop Leighton,—an intimacy that existed unbroken for more than twenty-two years—says, "I never, during that period, heard him after an idle word, nor one that did not tend directly to edification, nor did I ever see him in any other temper of mind than such as I should desire to be found in, when I come to die." Such was the living evidence of the power of Christianity, that the holy Leighton exhibited in his daily walk and conversation and were the footsequence stage of Christian advancement of fruiton, and poined the cloud of witnesses, who day and night circle the throne, rejoiring and such must be our footsteps, if we expect to meet that blessed group!—If we lire by the Spirit, we must also realk by the Spirit. We must walk above the toys and trilles and petty cares of earth, and keep close to Him who, must walk above the toys and trilles and petty cares of earth, and keep close to Him who, mingled not in the sins and folies of those mong whom he labored.

Such an example as that of Leighton does not be circled by the edite by the such and the such action in the sins and folies of those sicelly preserved to convice men of the reality and truth of the religion of the Bible, than all the volumes of evidences that have ever been written.

But of how lew could a christian friend to our juvenile readers. Recontains great amount of evidences that have ever been written.

But of how lew could a christian friend to our juvenile readers. Recontains great amount of excellent readers and the very published is Botton, when he is contained the Jewell Watchman, recommended by the Scale and Scale and the Scale and th exhibited in his daily walk and conversation— such were the footsteps that led him on from one stage of Christian advancement to another, until he passed from this region of effort to that of fruiton, and joined the cloud of witnesses, who day and night circle the throne, rejoicing—

confirm men in sin, or awaken them to holi-ness."—With a voice of far higher authority and power, the inspired penman bids as remem-her, that by our words we shall be justified, and by our words condemned.

Let us then watch and pray, lest we enter into temptation ourselves, or become the leaders of others, and in all our intercourse with our fellow men, let us make the psalmist's petiti ours..." Set then a guard upon my lips, that I sin not with my tongue."—Southern Churchman.

THEATRE-INFIDEL TESTIMONY.

THEATRE—INFIDEL TESTIMONY.

The infidel philosopher, Rosseau, declared himself to be of the opinion, that the THEATRE is in all cases, a school of vice. Though he had himself written for the stage, yet, when it was proposed to establish a theatre in the city of Geneva, he wrote against the project with zeal and great force, and expressed the opinion that every friend of pure morals, ought to oppose it! Alas! That which infidelity has condemned as a fruitful source of corruption and shame, is publicly advocated and patronised in our midst—yea more—virdicated and patronised by some professing Godeliness!—

"Profesion, deluging a land with losts

living at Windsor, six miles from Hartford, then held that office. He usually went home at night during the session, to feed his stock and see to his farming concerns. On a certain morning, something having detained him a few minutes beyond the usual time for opening the Assembly, his Honor, Lieut. Governor F—, distinguished for having "an itching palm," and desirous of placing himself in a more elevated situation, seated himself in the Chair and called the house to order two or three minutes before His Excellency entered the Hall. As the Governor was walking towards his seat, the Lieut. Governor arose and politely apologized for having assumed the Chair. Governor W. as politely accepted the apology, and closed by observing, "there was now nothing new attending the circumstances of the case—for when Moses was absent but a short time from the Israelites, the people prepared

SLANDER AND FLATTERY.—He that slanders me, paints me blacker than I am, and he that flatters me, whiter—they both daub me; and when I look in the glass of conscience, I see myself disguised by both. I had as lief my tailor should sew gingerbread nuts on my coat, instead of buttons, as that any man should call my Bristol stone a diamond. The tailor's my Bristol stone a diamond. The tailor's trick would not at all embellish my suit, nor the flatterer's make me at all richer. I never make a present to my friend of what I dislike myself.—Cowper.

time from the Israelites, the people prepared and set up a calf in his stead."

The Sword of the Spirit. Frederic, Elector of Saxony, intending to war against the Archbishop of Magdeburg, sent a spy to inquire into his preparations; and being informed that he gave himself up to prayer and fasting, committing his cause to God alone. "Let him fight that will," said he; "I am not mad enough to fight with the man who makes God his refuge and defence."

A pious Scotch minister being asked by a friend during his last illness, whether he thought himself dying? answered, "Really, friend, I care not whether I am or not; for, if I die, I shall be with God; if I live, he will be with me,"- Orton's Sermons

FRIENDS, MUTUAL HELPS .- You say, "why should I trouble you with my troubles?" I answer, "Why not? what is a friend good for, if we may not lay one end of the sack upon his shoulders, while we ourselves carry the other?"—Conner. other?"-Cowper.

There is this difference between rich and poor Christians; where a Christian is poor, his heavenly Father keeps the purse: but the rich keep the purse themselves. And it often falls out that it is better to have the purse in our Father's hands than our own.—Dodd.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

NO. XXI.
Selected for the Boston Recorder.

I hear with pleasure the voice of that preach-er, whose endeavor is to excite in me saving compunction, and not to attract vain applause I would rather be a condemned minister of God, than the greatest prince on earth.

The conversion of one soul is of inconceivably more value than the temporal salvation of world.

Every day shall be distinguished by at least ne particular act of love.—Lavater.

When we go to study, let us pray to God to put a word into our mouth that may suit the case, and reach the consciences of those to whom we are to speak.—M. Henry. It may be, that my parish forget me; but my witness is in heaven, I do not forget them; they are my sighs in the night, and my tears in the day.—Rutherford.

An orator without sensibility, cannot attain the highest end of his labors—affect the heart, while he informs the understanding .- Reybaz

A minister who does not habituate himself to devout prayer, may deliver animated dis-courses, and substitute address and elecution for zeal and piety; but you will always see the man; you will perceive, that it is not the fire which descends from heaven .- Massilon.

Fear nothing so much as self-confidence. Such preachers as think themselves too wise to learn, will sooner or later, be thought by others too weak to teach. - Dr. Rippon.

New Volume next month. A WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a small jovenile paper.

I published every week, by N. WILLIS, at the Office of the Booton Recorder, No. if Cornhal. Price, One Bollar a year, in advance.—Six copies for \$5,90.

This paper commenced in June, 1827, and has had a steady increase of subscribers ever since.

It is intended to convey Religious and Moral Instruction in a manuer the most interesting and impressive to Children and Youth. The articles it contains are mostly in the narrative form, and are generally classed under the following heads:—Narrative, Religious, Mandidy, Hatery, Obitany, Benecoleac, Natural History, Biography, The Library, The Narraty, The Sabdah School, Misciliany, Editorial, Poetry, Many of these articles are illustrated by Pictures. An Index closes each volume.

Watchman, a work which so fully meets our approhation.

From the Edder of the Circuitan Witansa, an Episcopal paper
published in Buston.

We have received from the publisher. N. Willis, No. 11
Cornhall, a bound volume of the Yould's Companisa. We have
examined its pages with some attention, and feel disposed to
say that we consider it a well-conducted paper, and calculated
both to please and instruct the young mind.

From the Editor of Zion's Heredit, a Michodist paper, published in
Buston.

Youve's Corranges. A weekly newspaper for youth; and
the best with which we have ever become acquainted. We
call it the best, because the principal feature of its contains is
a parental wasterbulness which is
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the property of the principal feature of its contains is
a parental wasterbulness which is, therefore he a salutary and
timely assistant to parents, who certainly need every such aid
they can command.

they can command.

From the Editor of the New Hampshire Observer, a Congregational paper, published in Concord, N. H.

YOUTH'S COMEANION.—This excellent little work for the
young is published in Boston. We have found that our chidren are more interested in this than in any other periodical
to which they have access. They have had the privilege of
reading it ever since its commencement, 8 or 9 years ago.
Should any children be desirous of obtaining it, we will take
the trouble of receiving their money, and sending on their
names for it.

nee trouse of receiving their money, and sending on their names for it.

From the Editor of the Bodon Mercantile Journal.

The Yourn's Couranton.—This is a weekly paper, intended expressly for youth—published at the office of the Boston Recorder, in this city. This paper is conducted with judgment, containing an excellent variety of selected and original matter—adapted to the comprehension and the wants of are youth of both series. It seems eminently calculated to do good—containing much to captivate the attention, and improve the heart. The object of the Youth's Companion is evidently to communicate moral and religious instruction, under the guise of amusement; and as it is not sectarian in its views, but aims to inculcate general principles of picty, which must meet the approbation of Christians of every setch, it is deserving of a very extensive circulation. It is afforded at the low price of one dollar a year.

From the Editor of the Olive-Brench. a Protestant Methodisa

From the Editor of the Olive-Brench, a Protostant Methodist paper, published in Boston.
You've's Cours you've's Methodist paper, published at the office of the Boston Racorder, has reached its eleventh volume. We have carefully examined a few of its late numbers, and find it has lost nothing of its former interest or merite. It was, we believe, the first religious publication of its kind ever issued in this country. It now has several rivals, but, we think, deservedly stands at the head of them all. It has an little sectarianism as perhaps any religious periodical; and we shall be pleased to see it in the families and Sabbath Schools of our brethren. They are sought after and read with avidity by the youth in ear family.

SCHOOL WANTED.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term will commence on the first Wednesday of May next, and continue sixteen weeks. The School will open under the superintendence and instruction of Mr. Nahum Gale, assisted by Mr. Edwis E. Blins with whom the Trustees have mule permanent arrangements, and in whose qualifications they have full confidence.

In addition to the Classical and English Departments for Young Gentlemen, in which the most thorough course of instruction will be given—there will, hereafte: be connected with this Academy, a Female Department, for the accommodation of which a suitable room has recently been prepared. This department will be under the immediate care of an experienced female Tencher. But with the other departments, will be under the general supervision of the Preceptor, by whom instruction will be given, in some of the higher branches.

Females attending the higher branches of English education, we may be a subject to the confidence of the public for the public of the publication of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence in the qualifications of Mesers Gale & Bliss, for all confidence of the public o

cate. LUCIUS BOLTWOOD, see It is with great pleasure, that we hereby express of confidence in the qualifications of Mesers. Gale & Bliss, the duties connected with the charge of a Public Aca As they are Graduates of this Gollege, we have been we quainted with them for several years, and we hold it very high estimation as Scholars, Gentlemen, and Chri

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THE MISSES THOREAU, propose to open a School for Young Ladies, on the 1st of May next. A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board, at \$3 per week, under the especial care of the teachers.
Tutton-English Branches, \$12; French, \$5; Drawing and Painting, \$3; Music, \$10. Teachers of the Latin and Italian Languages will be procured if required.
REFERENCES.—Rev. John Wilder, and Hon. Samuel Hoar, Concord—Rev. J. \$C. Abbott, Rev. Wm. Leverett, Rev. M. A. D'Wolf Howe, Roxbury.

April 6.

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per week.

For further information, they are allowed to refer to Rev.

G. W. Blagden, Pastor of the Oid South Church—Rev. H.
Winslow, Pastor of Rowdoin street Church—and to Rev.

Seth Blass, Secretary of the American Tract Society in Boston.

March 23.

FAMILY SCHOOL.

PAMILY SCHOOL.

MRS. A. D. PRATT, Widow of the late Rev. Levi Pratt, of Medford, Mass, is now located in the pleasant and quet village of Hatfield, five miles from Northampton, on the mediate care and instruction six little girls, between the agree of about six and twelve years. Being entirely without other cares, she will be able to devote herself exclusively to the interests of those committed to her charge.

Persons wishing to obtain further information, are referred to Rev. Seth Bliss, Boston–Rev. D. Crosby, Charlestown–Mr. Samil Train, Medford–Mr. Lewis Strong, Northampton, N. B.—Terms, in ordinary cases, \$150 per year. 5w Mar. 23.

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RETROSPECT of Western Travel, by Harriet Martineau, author of Society in America, Illustrations of Political Economy, &c., in 2 vols. Just received at CROCKER AND BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street. April 15.

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April 13.

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April 13.

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No. 17.

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